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"IF I WERE YOU, I WOULD GET A copy of this week's LEDGER and read the first part of that new story, by MRS. RITCHIE. You can get it at the news-stand." Such is the advice you will hear given by one neighbor to another all over town.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANDREW JACKSON.

LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON, in Three Vols. By JAMES PARTON. MASON & BROTHERS, New-York.

MR. PARTON, having achieved a success in his life of AARON BURR, has, in the volumes before us, tried his hand on a widely different character. A biography that embraces the cotemporary history of a nation requires a higher excellence and more varied powers than one which attempts only to delineate individual character and conduct. A man who, like BOSWELL, reverentially jots down every word and act of his hero, gives us (notwithstanding we smile at his simplicity) a perfectly correct idea of JOHNSON. He being placed before us in all his relations of life, both public and private, we see him almost as plainly as though we walked and talked with him ourselves. CARLYLE, on the other hand, is a MICHAEL ANGELO in biography. Thoroughly comprehending his character, he, by a few bold strokes, sculptures him, and sets him before us. Perfect fidelity, or the power of strong characterization, will make a good biographer. But it by no means follows that either will make a good historian. The latter must have not only the qualities of the former but the power of generalization, of holding it as it were a vast amount of material in solution. A collection of all the events and incidents connected with a certain period, is not history. As well might one collect together a parcel of arms, legs and fingers, and call them a man. Even if he arranges every part, and forms a perfect anatomy, his work is but half accomplished. He must breathe into it the breath of life. It is one of the wise utterances of stupid writers, when speaking of one who can do this, to say he is "melo-dramatic." MACAULEY says, "history is poetry and philosophy combined." A historian must have imagination as well as truthfulness, be able to describe vividly as well as accurately. Human life is anything but a table of statistics—a mere census report—and a battle is something more than a collection of numerals or the diagram of an engineer.

We have said this much because Mr. PARTON, though deserving great credit for the thoroughness of his investigation, and fidelity of his narrative, and possessing, withal, the power of strong delineation, lacks that of generalization—does not discriminate between what is essential and what is non-essential—between what is pertinent and directly connected with his subject, and that which is remote, tending to confuse and burden instead of illuminating his narrative.

Thus, we have at the outset fifty pages devoted to Carrickfergus and its customs, and Ireland and its inhabitants, because JACKSON'S ancestors came from there. With the exception of some affidavits and letters respecting his birthplace, there is nothing about ANDREW until we come to the fourth chapter, when we are gravely informed that he had the itch—"the big itch, not the little itch." A single sentence throws more light on the boy's character than all the information put together in the first three chapters.

"He was a swearing lad from his early age, and, indeed, he needed to begin early in order to acquire that wonderful mastery of the art to which he attained in after life, surpassing all known men in the fluency and chain-shot force and complication of his oaths."

But Mr. PARTON, whether from the desire to write a voluminous work, or from the peculiar construction of his mind, making it follow every association, however remote, we know not, manages to drag in matter that no other man would ever have thought of introducing. Hence the stream of his narrative is constantly overflowing its banks, running out into every hollow or side channel until the main current is almost lost sight of—at least loses the strength and vigor of its onward flow. He cannot get his hero over the Alleghanies into his new home in Tennessee without devoting an entire chapter to extracts from the journal of an Englishman, describing the difficulties and mishaps he encountered in traveling through a portion of Tennessee in 1796 and 1797. So, too, finding very little to be said of JACKSON during the short period he was first member of the Senate, he gives us several pages of flaming advertisements, clipped from the Philadelphia papers of that period, describing the wonderful sights to be seen at the theatre, amphitheatre, concerts, saloons, &c. The reader, seeing these flashy advertisements introduced thus *in extenso*, naturally expects to find JACKSON in a new character—as an ardent lover of pleasure—or in some way connected with the gay amusements of the city. But whether he even wished to visit these places of entertainment or not is not known. These valuable documents are inserted solely that Mr. PARTON may say, "From pleasures such as these, and all the other delights of metropolitan life, JACKSON turned away, longing to be employing his time to better advantage in wild Tennessee," &c. On coming to this conclusion of the whole matter one is inclined to look up in innocent wonder and ask what *was* all this preliminary flourish for.

In another place, we have a long chapter on New-York politics, and our author goes so far as to furnish his readers with a "New-York politician's code," composed of nineteen articles. When one sees the variety of topics Mr. PARTON saw fit to embrace in his narrative, he is not surprised at the three large volumes before him, but wonders how he managed to treat of them all in so small a space. To sum up our criticism of this work in a single sentence, we should say the author had collected together a vast amount of material, but lacked the power to make a proper use of it. It is but fair, as an offset to this, to add that he treats every topic, however dry or disconnected it may be with the main subject, in a vigorous, animated way, that shows rare powers as a writer. This excellence makes his personal descriptions life-like, and gives to his narrative, when portraying scenes, dramatic in themselves, a wonderful vividness. Hence in his frontier life as lawyer, judge, sportsman, fighter, the tall slender figure of JACKSON, with his straight, bushy hair and terrible blue eye stands out before us like a living presence. He gives us JACKSON in all his strong individuality. In his tender, devoted attachment to his wife, and the fearful volcanic explosion at the least insinuation against her fair fame—in the relentless hate and immovable determination which enabled him, while a pistol-ball was burning in his heart, to snap, coolly recock his weapon, and remorselessly shoot down his antagonist, DICKINSON; and in the savage fight with BENTON we see the chivalric love, the iron will, and underlying ferocity of this strong, strange heart. Whenever he hears that that any one has coupled his name with a dishonorable action he gives public notice that he will whip him on sight and does it. Whenever the officers of law refuse, through fear, to arrest a criminal, or the forms of law fail to secure justice, his flashing eye and cocked pistol bring instant submission in the one case and swift adjudication in the other. He never moves to the accomplishment of an object by gradual steps, feeling his way and balancing suggestions and probabilities, but in direct lines, reckless of what may intervene. He is "like the lightning's flash or cannon ball, shattering that it may reach, and shattering what it reaches."

During all this period of his life he seems a walking powder-magazine that may explode at any moment and in any direction.

Mr. PARTON, though he neither extenuates his actions nor apologizes for his hero, yet shows, by the complete and thorough details he gives of the events that brought about every personal encounter, that JACKSON was not a man of blood, for he did not delight in wrangling and violence. A hot tempered despot, he never believed himself to be governed by malice or the desire of revenge when in the pursuit of an enemy, but on the contrary by strict justice and love of right. He never could look on a vile action with other people's eyes, or as a tolerant forgiving man, and if by any chance he through his friends obtained such a glimpse, he would start back from it as from a deadly temptation to compromise a wrong. The very inconsistencies and contradictions this peculiarity forced him into only made more palpable his singleness of conception and downright honesty of purpose. This is amusingly illustrated in an account given by parson CARTWRIGHT, of a dinner party at the hermitage of which he was one. A young infidel lawyer was present who attempted to draw him into a religious controversy. Seeing all his indirect efforts frustrated, he at length said, "Mr. CARTWRIGHT, do you really believe there is such a place as hell as a place of torment?" "Yes, I do," he replied; to which the lawyer responded, "Well, I thank God I have too much good sense to believe any such thing."

Before CARTWRIGHT could reply, JACKSON broke in, "Well, Sir, *I* thank God that there is such a place of torment as hell."

"Why," said the former, astonished, "what do you want, General, with such a place of torment as hell?"

"To put such d——d rascals as you in," thundered JACKSON, "who vilify the Christian religion." This was a new way of settling a theological dispute—but it was effectual, and the young man soon took his departure.

JACKSON'S public life really begins with his election to the office of Major-General of the Tennessee militia. A military command developed in their full proportion all his good and bad qualities. The energy formerly exhibited in pushing a personal quarrel was employed in raising an army and organizing a campaign; the tender love of his strong, fierce heart, formerly felt only at his own fireside, was generously given to his sick and suffering troops; the reckless daring once shown in a street fight was displayed in quelling a mutinous army, and the lion-like courage known only by his contempt of death, in boldly facing the foes of his country, however great the odds against him. This post—the turning-point of his life—was obtained by a majority of only *one* vote.

The second volume opens with New-Orleans. The events and incidents connected with this battle, as well as those which preceded and followed it, have been gathered with great care, and Mr. PARTON has unquestionably exhausted the subject. Aware that personal incidents and minor details give life and reality to any scene, he has not been sparing of them in his narrative. But he is sadly wanting in generalization, and in the skill requisite to select just the kind and number of these needed to give distinctness of view and oneness of impression. He overloads his story with personal reminiscences, quotations from journals and individual experiences. He should have used all this material, but not by presenting it bodily, unless by way of reference in an appendix. When he shakes himself clear of the confused mass that surrounds him, and in his own vigorous language describes the terrific scene of the last great assault on the 8th of January, he shows what he can do when, after looking at everything through other people's eyes, he makes you see the whole through his own.

But the most labored description cannot give so vivid a conception of that terrible field of slaughter as the single expression of JACKSON. As he stood and looked over his blackened parapets on the plain beyond, he said, "I never before had so grand and awful an idea of the resurrection day. I saw in the distance more than five hundred Britons emerging from the heaps of their dead comrades and rising up." All the fac's and documents relating to the hanging of the six militiamen are collected with such care and fidelity, that the reader is able to measure for himself the amount of blame that should be attached to JACKSON in their execution.

The last volume is devoted almost exclusively to the political life of JACKON, beginning with his first nomination to the Presidency. The coalition between ADAMS and CLAY, by which he was defeated in 1825, receives a large share of our author's attention. The whole case is unquestionably fairly stated. He has an original and certainly novel way, however, of informing us that the fiery, headstrong JACKson did not take his discomfiture with stoical indifference. Having received the votes of more States than ADAMS and CLAY together, and a larger popular vote, besides being the well-known second choice of at least three other States, he would have been different from most men—certainly different from Gen. JACKSON—if he had not been particularly indignant at the result. Instead of stating this simple fact, however, Mr. PARTON gives a lengthy description of the courtship of a bashful young man, winding up,

"The lover thinks he has fairly won the girl. She gives a bashful, hesitating, half consent—hesitating because some of her relations did not fancy him. But just as they are about to be settled to the satisfaction of everybody—just as papa is about to say yes and brother Tom is coming round, a sly Kentuckian, by secret arts, lures the damsel from her real inclination, and he reads the marriage in the next morning's paper.

He puts a good face on the matter, of course. No one shall *see* him tear his hair. No one shall *hear* his imprecations. No one shall have it to say that he caught him crying. But he is flesh and blood notwithstanding. He had loved the maiden more devoutly than he supposed, and the long chase has enhanced her charms a thousandfold."

Gen. JACKSON then, we must plainly avow, was most indignant at his defeat, &c. A most lucid and striking way of proving that JACKSON could not be expected to take such a beating with Christian resignation. One can imagine with what temper the old hero himself would have read this comparison, "By the Eternal, does the rascal mean me?"

Mr. PARTON gives us his views at length on the two theories of government adopted by the Federalists and Jeffersonians. "The world-is-governed-too-much theory" is the Jeffersonian, and meets with his unqualified approbation. The other, which he terms "paternal government," because it constructs great national works—makes internal improvements, and takes under charge the mails of the country, etc., he says will not do for this enlightened age. In fact, he can see no essential difference "between the opinions of the Emperor of Russia, LOUIS NAPOLEON, THOMAS CARLYLE, the old Federalists and the New-York *Tribune*." In his estimation the science of human government can be reduced to a single maxim, for its sole business and end, he says, should be "to suppress villains, foreign and domestic."

Admitting this to be the correct solution of a difficult problem, one may be allowed to inquire, why that something else which is able to originate and carry on everything necessary to the development and welfare of a great nation, cannot also take care of "villains?"

In a series of antitheses designed to illustrate the difference between the "paternal" and Jeffersonian theory of Government, he says, among other things: "Paternal government pours the people's money in a ceaseless stream into the Erie Canal. Jeffersonian government would sell the canal to the highest bidder, and thus turn a nuisance into a blessing—a source of corruption into a means of civilization." He would have been nearer the truth if he had said "paternal government" built the canal, and thus covered the Hudson with commerce, developed the vast West, and enriched the country a thousand times over the cost of its construction. Jeffersonian government would not have built it at all, and left us a half a century behind our present great and growing prosperity.

Mr. PARTON daguerreotypes with great fidelity the various political men that surrounded JACKSON during his Presidential career, and we get an insight of the motives and machinery that produced and carried on the measures that characterized his administrations. The reader will find this portion of the work full of interest, and furnishing a clearer and more complete record of this period of our political history than he can obtain from any other source.

Some portions of the chapter on nullification read like descriptions of passing events. We hear the noise of warlike preparation in South Carolina—blue cockades with a palmetto button in the centre adorn hats, bonnets and bosoms, medals are struck and only one thing more remains to be done to make the State a great and independent nation—viz.: the election of CALHOUN as President. But the man with the bristling hair and stern blue eye that sits at the head of the Government is a very different person from the one who now occupies that position. Seeing the rebellious State taking steps to leave the Union he says: "If this goes on our country will be like a bag of meal. Pick it up in the middle or endwise and it will run out. I must tie the bag and save the country," and he *did*, giving the string a JACKSON hitch that made CALHOUN feel uncomfortable about the neck. JACKSON was a thorough Union man in feelings and principles. He understood the nature and powers of the Government, and he would put down rebellion with the same determination that he crushed a foreign foe. It is said that he regretted to the day of his death that he did not hang CALHOUN for the benefit of his country in all future time.

There are many things in this work to which we might object, but whatever its defects may be, the author has succeeded in placing JACKSON more clearly, fully and justly before us than any other writer. He is evidently in love with his hero as every good biographer must be, yet he never attempts by sophistry or special pleading to cover up his defects, or palliate his errors. He gives us the man in all his gigantic proportions and marked characteristics, leaving him and his conduct to the judgment of the impartial reader.

One cannot rise from its perusal without feeling that JACKSON, whatever might be his errors of judgment, was a true patriot—that love of country with him was a passion. This should "cover a multitude of sins." Where he erred most, viz.: in temper, we think, he has been most misunderstood. That he was irascible, headstrong, stormy, is true, but much of that bitterness with which he opposed political men and schemes, grew out of the peculiar construction of his mind, joined to his early training. Up to complete manhood all his difficulties and all his quarrels had been personal. This experience, added to his *natural* intense personality, made it impossible for him, in after life, to discriminate between a man that aimed a blow at his head with a bludgeon, and one who opposed any policy or measure of his own. All controversy passed at once into a personal struggle. Thus he came at last to regard the United States Bank not an institution, but a personal enemy, and fought it as such. Taking such a view of all opposition, a man of his irate nature would exhibit a hostility, nay, almost ferocity, towards those who differed with him, that seemed out of all reason, and could be accounted for only on the ground that he had a diabolical heart.

Mr. PARTON has done JACKSON'S reputation a substantial service, but in nothing more than in the picture he has drawn of him in his last days. The old man before the congregation in the Hermitage, leaning on his staff, and with the tears streaming down his face, taking the vows of God upon him, while sobs and exclamations of joy fill the building—the invalid pale and livid with suffering, yet never uttering a fretful or complaining word—the most irascible and untamable of men enduring years of agony with a meekness that was sublime—the humble Christian spending nearly all his time over the bible, hymn book, and SCOTT'S Commentaries, will disarm much hostility and blot out many a line from the record of his foes.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The author of *Marion Grahame* came very near making a good book. That she failed is owing to no lack of good intentions on her part, nor are we disposed to attribute the failure to a downright incapacity. The opening chapters are good. But as the plot progresses it becomes unnatural, and the clumsiness of the *dénouement* is only equaled by its improbability. The ill-success of the authoress may be attributed to a very common cause. She attempted too much. Not content with building a novel, she essayed to shape and launch a mighty moral engine. This plan is definitely set forth in the sub-title, *Higher than Happiness*. To the development of the moral everything was made subordinate; possibility and probability suffered sadly, to say nothing of the unities. The result is that we have neither a novel to praise nor a sermon to condemn. The book is published by CROSBY, NICHOLS, LEE & Co.

The Romance of an Irish Girl, published by DERBY & JACKSON, purports to be a genuine autobiography. If it be so indeed, it brilliantly illustrates the proverb which tells us that "Truth is oftimes stranger than fiction." In choosing the medium of a book for making her experience public, the author displayed no inconsiderable sagacity. People are very apt to believe what they see in print. But we would suggest that she never repeat the story orally, nor at a very remote distance from home. Strangers might doubt its truth.

SCRIBNER, whose Press seems indefatigable in the utterance of religious books of an exalted character, publishes two volumes by the late JOSEPH ADDISON ALEXANDER, D. D. *Thoughts on Preaching* contain some ideas that should be written in gold, and framed for altar, or, rather, pulpit-pieces. The "homiletical paragraphs" especially, should be bound about the hearts of all young preachers, and of many old ones also. "What is written with weariness," says our author, "is heard with weariness." How many ponderous platitudes would be warded off from the upturned heads of a defenceless congregation by a careful observance of this apophthegm. One can fancy that the reflection was written after having sat for three mortal hours under the elaborate fire of some ambitious young minister. It reminds one of CANNING'S reply to the clergyman: "I hope you did not find my sermon tedious," said the latter, "I endeavored not to be wearisome." "And yet," replied the statesman, in a tone of mild reproach, "and yet—you were." *New Testament Literature and Ecclesiastical History*, the other volume of the twain, will arrest the attention of the scholar as well as enlist the sympathies of the Christian. It is much to be regretted that this work of Dr. ALEXANDER'S comes to us in fragmentary form. The literature of the Bible has long required a faithful interpretation; and of all men he, by the peculiar bent of his intellect, as well as by the careful cultivation to which it had been subjected, was preëminently fitted for the task. The patience of his research, and the substantial debts of knowledge from which he drew, are amply evidenced in his commentaries. Had his life been spared to complete the work shadowed out in the volume before us, the benefit to religious literature would have been immense. But it was not to be, and of all his labors in this direction but the fragments before us remain. Although hundreds of pages of biblical research were left by Dr. ALEXANDER, there is no living hand that can arrange and amplify the brief notes which constitute them.

GOULD & LINCOLN publish MULLER'S *Life of Trust*, edited and condensed by Rev. H. LINCOLN WAYLAND. The name of MULLER will be recognized by our readers as that of a clergyman who has, perhaps, accomplished more positive and active good than any other of his generation. His ministrations to the poor are not confined to spiritual necessities alone; that temporal good receives his attention as well; and the Ashley Down Orphan Houses in Bristol, Eng., which he was instrumental in establishing, will remain an enduring monument to his name, when pedestals and bronzes shall have crumbled. His "Narrative," as originally published in England, was much too extended for reproduction in this country, and the publishers do wisely in bringing it into circulation in its present condensed form.

The fourth volume of the fine edition of *Milman's Latin Christianity*, in course of publication by SHELDON & Co., is before us. Still the history moves on with the stately march of an epic. Commencing with the Crusades, we behold the halo of Romance investing the brow of Religion, and Europe kindling with the wonderful frenzy inspired by the preachings of the Monk of Amiens. The sword is brought to prop the Cross; courage comes to be regarded as a cardinal Christian virtue; prowess in the field is held in more esteem than prayer in the closet, and the slaughter of a score of Saracens is viewed as a more pious performance than the conversion of twice that number of souls. Anon the thirst of military adventure gives place to an ambitious asceticism and the yearning spirit of devotion manifests itself in self-mortification and humiliation. Tournaments are prohibited, as a vain display of strength and valor, and as leading to bloodshed. Devotees flock around the monastic standard of BERNARD of Clairvaux, as before they had thronged beneath the banner of PETER the Hermit. With ABELARD, a movement of intellectual emancipation dawns, and the sarcedotal authority of the Church receives a blow from which it never fully recovers. Conflicts spring up between Church and State; the tiara of the Pope and the crown of the KING nod in mutual defiance. The honors of martyrdom are bestowed upon THOMAS A BECKET, and the ambitious prelate achieves by his death that triumph for which he vainly struggled in life. The volume closes with the contest between INNOCENT III and PHILIP AUGUSTUS of France. The Pope triumphs. AGNES of Meran is resigned, and PHILIP as spouse his hated Queen INGEBURGER.

The APPLETONS publish the third and fourth volumes of the *Life and Writings of Bishop Doane*, edited by his son. The third volume contains his parochial sermons; the fourth and last volume comprises his educational writings and orations.

CHARLES SCRIBNER reprints, in a very neat and convenient form, the tenth chapter of HORACE BUSHNELL'S well-known treatise, "Nature and the Supernatural." It is entitled the *Character of Jesus*. A better argument for the divinity of Christ, than that which Dr. BUSHNELL builds, could not well be founded, and the publication of this admirable essay, in portable pocket form, will undoubtedly meet the wishes of a large class of readers.

The *Political Manual*, by EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, originally written in 1834 and now republished, with late emendations and additions, by A. S. BARNES & BURR, is a remarkable book. A copy should be placed in the hands of all extremists, that they may distinctly understand what constitutes treason. To our thinking, many violent partisans at the present moment are actively engaged in slipping their heads into nooses. A careful consideration of this little volume may spare them a sad exaltation.

Nina; or, Life's Caprices, is "a story founded on fact," written by Mrs. F. J. BURGE SMITH, and published for the benefit of The Home of the Aged and Orphan of the Brooklyn Church Charity Foundation. The object is a good one, and every one should buy the book without entering into a very critical examination of its literary merits. It is written by a woman, and this fact will fully account for the murderous discharge of a pistol, in the first chapter, which kills several and wounds more. A pistol in a woman's hands generally proves as formidable and destructive as a ten-inch Columbiad.

Haytime to Hopping is the title of a very pleasant tale of rural life in England, lately published by RUDD & CARLETON. The author preserves an "anonymousity," but we "suspicion" it to be the handiwork of Miss MARTINEAU. Descriptions of rural life are apt to be dull, but here we have an exception to the rule. It is a simple, wholesome tale, and an instructive one withal, letting the reader into some of the mysteries of the human heart, as well as of the hay-field and the oast-house. The rakes introduced in the course of the story are of a more pastoral character than those which generally figure in novels.

Equitation is the order of the day. The Central Park is a fixed fact; and a horse is in consequence a necessity rather than a luxury. That every man may become his own horse-doctor as well as his own Boswell, the APPLETONS publish *The Illustrated Horse-Doctor*, written by EDWARD MAYHEW, an eminent authority in England on all matters pertaining to the stable, and author of several veterinary volumes. The book before us contains essays on every disease which equine flesh is heir to; technicalities are strictly avoided, and the many illustrations given of the different phases of disease, will undoubtedly be of service to the amateur or professional doctor.

Capt. MAYNE REID has been considerable of a hunter in his day, and it is quite fair to infer that he is good authority on bears. The result of his personal observations and library research is contained in a book published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, entitled *Bruin; Or, The Great Bear Hunt*. Two young men desire to travel, and their considerate parent grants them permission on condition that they bring home on their return a skin of every known variety of bear, killed in its native haunts and by their own hands. The young gentlemen accept the condition, and travel through every spot where bears "most do congregate,"—Wall-street, however, excepted,—and in course of time they return to their fond parent laden with fur, veritable "lions" to their acquaintances. The story of their adventures is well told.

Pictures from the History of Spain, by the author of *Pictures from the History of the Swiss*, are produced from the press of BROWN & TAGGARD. Very pleasant pictures there are of Moorish manners and Castilian customs, and well deserving their frame of blue and gold.

The *American Medical Biography*, published by LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, of Philadelphia, contains brief sketches of the lives of the most eminent American Physicians and Surgeons of this century; written by medical men, and edited by S. L. GROSS, himself an M. D.

TICKNOR & FIELDS publish the *Seven Little Sisters*, who live on the Round Ball that floats in the air; a child's book of more than ordinary interest. The HARPERS publish a *bon-bon* from JACOB ABBOTT, called *Up the River*; and BROWN & TAGGARD publish a continuation of the Martin and Nelly Stories, *Nelly and her Boat. The Jail Bird; The Rocket; The Ore Bank*; and *Sketches from the History of Jericho*, all for little readers, are published by the American Tract Society.

—The character of Hon. Mrs. NORTON'S forthcoming work—*A Biography of the Sheridan Family*—is foreshadowed by a letter to her publisher in the last number of *MacMillan's Magazine*. It is written *apropos* to a sketch of R. B. SHERIDAN in a flimsy book called *The Wits and Beaux of Society*. After reprehending its tone and describing what a life of SHERIDAN ought to be, she proceeds to say: "Such a history I, SHERIDAN'S grand-daughter, hope to supply; not taken, like these poorly concocted sketches, from sources of doubtful veracity, but from sifted evidence and real matter, from family papers and royal and other letters in the actual possession of the living representative of the SHERIDANS," and a portion of which only was in the hands of TOM MOORE, for his guidance in the unwilling task which he executed with the fear of the Holland-House coterie constantly before his eyes. A book of rare fascination may undoubtedly be expected from this gifted lady.

—The official narrative of the Prince of Wales' "Progress" in this country has been prepared by Mr. WOODS, who accompanied the Royal party, and will shortly be published by Messrs. BRADBURY & EVANS, of London. In expectation of its commanding a large premium for the purpose of reprinting, the early sheets have been sent out to New-York—but occurrences move too rapidly in America to allow any sustained interest in a by-gone event, and it is doubtful whether the book will be republished at all.

—Owing to some of the mysteries of publication, inexplicable to any but the initiated, the English reading world have been in the enjoyment of Mr. MOTLEY'S new work, *History of the United Netherlands*, some six weeks or more in advance of his countrymen, and copious extracts from it appear in all the English literary journals. The general critical verdict is favorable in the highest degree. Mr. MOTLEY has so identified himself with his subject, that a little severity, in his judgment, of English statesmen and their motives, which are judged entirely from a Dutch point of view, is almost the only subject of complaint. The account the great Spanish Armada far exceeds in accuracy and coplousness of detail, any previous history, and its non-success is mainly attributed by the writer, to the coöperation of the fleets of Holland and Zealand with the English, which by blockading all the Flemish ports, effectually prevented a junction between the Spanish fleet and the flotilla of transports, gunboats, &c., collected by the Prince of Parma for his invading army, and so determined the issue of the great event.

—The American Ethnological Society has made arrangements to publish a monthly *Bulletin* of its proceedings, commencing with the present year. It is intended to contain an abstract of its transactions, and of papers and communications read at its meetings. The interest now felt in the aboriginal languages and remains of this Continent is so great that such a medium is needed to put on record the discoveries and explorations that every day brings to light. The Ethnological Society is naturally looked to by foreign savans as the channel through which facts of this nature should be presented—the three volumes of its transactions already published, which embody the researches of its first President, ALBERT GALLATIN, on American Ethnology, being constantly in demand for European libraries. The subscription to the *Bulletin* will be $1 per annum. It may be ordered by non-members through the Recording Secretary, THEODORE DWIGHT, Esq., New-York.

—Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH has recently concluded his series of lectures before the Lowell Institute (which were temporarily suspended through his indisposition) on "The Grammatical History of Early English Literature." They are now in press, and will be published uniformly with the Columbia College course on "The English Language," issued last Summer by Mr. C. SCRIBNER. The new lectures comprise a complete survey of the sources of information on the subject necessary to be consulted by the student, proving a critical and Bibliographical guide to the early literature of the English language.

—A useful and attractive hand-book of reference for every one, and editors in particular, has been furnished by Messrs. GRIFFIN, of London and Glasgow, in their *Dictionary of Cotemporary Biography*, just published in a small octavo volume. It seems unreasonable to complain of a dearth of great men, in the present age, when we find here chronicled "nearly one thousand eminent living individuals," distinguished either for "rank, worth, or intellect." In addition to a free use of the best accessible materials, the Editors announce that they addressed a communication to every individual whose name is contained in the work, (except a few of the crowned heads,) and on the matter so obtained the book is based.

—Mr. ORVILLE ROORBACH, the veteran American Bibliographer, is preparing a supplement to his previous *Bibliotheca Americana*, brought down to January, 1861. His work will then furnish a complete record of the productions of the American Press for forty eventful years, 1820–61; and as the only catalogue of the kind extant, will in time be invaluable.

—Messrs. PARKER & SON, of Oxford, have just added to their archæological publications a beautifully-executed translation of M. VIOLLET LE DUC'S celebrated *Essay on the Military Architecture of the Middle Ages*, with the original engravings of the French edition. Among the numerous matters connected with mediæval times which are incidentally illustrated in the works, is a new appreciation of the "Lion-hearted King" RICHARD, derived from a scientific survey of his famous castle of Chateau Gaillard, whence M. LE DUC says:

"To the men of his time, RICHARD was a hero, whose valor shone conspicuous in a valiant age; but he was also an able Captain, an *Engineer*, full of resources, experienced, a master in the practice of his art, capable of things in advance of his age, and who never allowed himself to be the slave of routine."

Sir WALTER SCOTT would have been delighted with such a tribute to his favorite hero. A similar volume treating on English Castles, by Rev. C. H. HARTSHORNE, is in preparation by the same house, whose publications, the *Glossary of Gothic Architecture*, 3 vols., and *Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages*, 4 vols., will then form a complete course for the study of Mediæval Architecture, ecclesiastical and civil.

—The new *Latin English Dictionary*, which has been for some years in progress, through the labors of Rev. Messrs. J. T. WHITE and J. E. RIDDLE, of Oxford, is announced by Messrs. LONGMAN, as on the eve of publication. It will be comprised in one large royal 8vo volume. The authors bring to bear on the work all the resources of modern criticism, and a book superior to any extant of its class may be expected.

—*Carthage and Its Remains* is the title of a handsome octavo, just published by Mr. BENTLEY, which forms a fitting companion for the volumes of Mr. LAYARD, and other records of antiquarian exploration. It is the production of a Dr. N. DAVIS—a gentleman who, at the expense of the British Government, (through the enlightened liberality of Lord CLARENDON,) carried on an extensive series of excavations on the site of the ancient Punic Capital. The results prove to be of considerable value for ancient art and philology, several beautiful mosaic pavements, (for which a Phœnician origin is claimed by the discoverer,) and many minor antiquities, illustrating the first, while more than one hundred inedited Phœnician inscriptions, forming a most valuable contribution to the latter science. Some beautiful plates exhibit the most striking of the artistic remains, the originals, whenever they were portable, being destined for the British Museum. The book is written with great *bonhommie*, and in addition to its antiquarian interest, throws much light on the condition and ways of thinking among the Arab population of North Africa.

—The remarkable events of the last year in Italy have found a historian in Capt. C. S. FORBES, R. N., who will shortly publish, through Messrs. BLACKWOOD, *The Campaign of Garibaldi in the Two Sicilies*—a Personal Narrative—With plans and portraits of GARIBALDI and the King of Naples. 1 vol., 8vo.

—An elegant little addition to the Shakespeare Library is offered in Mr. JOHN R. WISE'S *Shakespeare—His Birthplace and its Neigborhood*, a volume beautifully printed, and illustrated from drawings by WM. J. LINTON. The localities familiar to the great dramatist, and their influence on his youthful spirit of observation, are lovingly dwelt on and described, and a chapter on the light that is thrown on many passages of SHAKESPEARE'S text by a study of the provincial dialest of his native Warwickshire, is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the subject. Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., of London, are the publishers.

—GEORGE BORROW, author of *The Bible in Spain*, is, (according to the *Dictionary of Cotemporaries*,) a considerable landed proprietor in the County of Suffolk, but spends most, if not all his time, in rambling through foreign countries on foot. He was, from his youth upwards, a determined pedestrian, having, in 1828, walked from London to Norwich, a distance of 112 miles, in about 27 hours. He has written several works which have not yet been committed to the press, amongst others one called *Wild Wales*, said to be in many respects a counterpart of the *Bible in Spain*.

The Slave-trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A writer in your issue of the 17th inst. severely censures our Courts for their tardiness in bringing to trial the cases of captured slavers, which is probably well deserved, as there is no doubt "something rotten in Denmark." He also gives us a list, previously published in the TIMES, of vessels leaving this port supposed to be slavers, in which we find named the bark *E. Morrison*, PLATT, master, with the not very explicit expression that she had "landed her cargo." As I from personal knowledge know that Capt. PLATT not only landed his cargo, but where that cargo was landed, I will give your correspondent the information he desires. The *Ellen Morrison* is a fast-sailing bark of about 300 tons, admirably adapted for a slaver. She sailed from this port Aug. 21, for Bathurst, with a general cargo suited to the African trade, made a quick passage, discharged, and immediately put aboard her return cargo. She escaped the observation of the English and American cruisers, made the whole passage in eighty days, arrived Nov. 9 at Pier No. 5 North River, and discharged her cargo of—*peanuts*, consigned to H. M. ROBERTS, No. 47 West-street, who is part owner. Said peanuts were plump and sweet, and found ready sale. CHAS. CUMMINGS.

HUDSON CITY, N. J., Jan. 18, 1861.

PERSONAL.

—List of Americans registered at the office of Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, Oct. 28, 1860:

LOUISVILLE.	NEW-YORK.
William A. Spicer.	Wm. G. Mead,
SAN ANTONIA.	Wm. H. Bidenhumer,
Dr. John C. Jones.	John W. Kull and lady.
PHILADELPHIA.	RICHMOND.
William L. Suddards.	B. Warwick

Fred. Grantegein, Purser of steamer *Arago*.

—Gov. Henry S. Lane, the newly-elected United States Senator from Indiana, is a native of Kentucky, and a distant relative of Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oregon. He resides in Crawfordsville, and is widely known as a leading lawyer, and a man of spotless integrity. He was once a member of the House of Representatives, and presided over the Philadelphia Convention which nominated Fremont. In personal appearance he bears some resemblance to President Lincoln; he is long and lank, with a cadaverous face, and when speaking throws his wiry form into extravagant and indescribable contortions. But he is fluent, pungent and eloquent, and his matter and manner are characterized by so much intensity, that for stirring the hearts of a popular assembly he has no superior, and perhaps no equal, among the orators of the West. Last Fall he was elected to the Gubernatorial chair, which he has occupied only long enough to deliver his inaugural address. Judge O. P. Morton, who succeeded him, is a very able man, and a thorough Republican. His sudden elevation to the first office in the State may be regarded as a compensation for the defeat he suffered two years ago when a candidate for the same post.

—The Toronto *Globe*, of the 17th, says: "Intelligence received by the last English mail gives some ground for the expectation that Canada may shortly receive a visit from another member of the Royal family. Prince Alfred, her Majesty's fourth child and second son, left England the day after Christmas, for Ostend *en route* to Berlin, where he was to remain for a few days on a visit to the Princess Frederick William. He would return to England about the 5th January, and on the 15th was to embark at Plymouth in her Majesty's ship *St. George*, Captain the Hon. F. Egerton, and proceed to the North American and West India naval stations. It is not improbable that he may pay a visit to Canada, and, in that event, the reception that will be given him, if not of so formal a character as that accorded to the Prince of Wales, will, we are assured, be no less loyal and hearty."

—A young lady of Lima, (N. Y.,) has just been swindled of a trunk full of clothing and jewelry, and a week of time, by a scoundrel pretending to be a banker from Lexington, Kentucky, who persuaded her to go South with him to act as governess in his family. The banker availed himself of the brief acquaintance which he had formed with the principal of the school at Lima, where he found the young lady, to secure the negotiation of a draft for one hundred dollars. He got as far as this city with the young lady, and then suddenly disappeared. No trace of him has yet been discovered. One of the scoundrel's dodges was, pretending that he had a wide correspondence with eminent men. A letter to Gov. Banks talking fluently of $100,000 worth of Lexington Railroad bonds was found in the room of the hotel at Lima, where he stopped.

—A duel which recently transpired in Smith County, Tenn., had rather a singular issue. Messrs. McCall and Ballou were rival claimants to the hand and heart of a lady of Carthage, and finally decided that the dispute could only be settled by an appeal to pistols. So they met. At the first fire McCall fell, and Ballow frightened at the mischief which he had done, hastily absconded. Upon examination it was found that McCall was entirely uninjured, and that fright felled him rather than a pistol ball. The lady for whom he had run such risks did not hesitate to favor him with her smiles as soon as she learned the result of the duel.

—In communicating intelligence at the "Monthly Concert" in the Madison-square Preebyterian Church, the pastor incidentally noticed a letter which he had just received from the father of "Florence Nightingale," wherein it was stated that this noble woman was still suffering from the effects of her severe experience in the military hospital at Scutari, but was actively engaged in literary efforts. The father remarks that "even to the last, she will be found pen in hand."

—Mrs. Loret, of Louisville, Ky., revenged herself on Mrs. Parrott, a few days since, for enticing her husband away from her, by breaking over her head a bottle of vitriol, destroying one of her eyes completely and terribly burning her face and person. When arrested she acknowledged that revenge alone prompted the deed; that her children had become embittered against her, and that she would rather die than live.

—A slave belonging to Mr. Lucius T. Woodruff of Pleasant Hill, N. C., was hung by a mob on Jan. 15, for having killed his master. His executioners tried to make him confess the crime, by roasting him slowly over a fire; but all they could extort from him was the expression "they say I killed my master."

—Mr. David Philips has just recovered a verdict of six cents from Mr. Michael Martin, a conductor on the Hudson River Railroad, for ejecting him from the cars, in consequence of a refusal to pay his fare. The original sum in controversy was but twenty cents, and already the costs of the suit have reached $1,000. The case is to be appealed by the defendant.

—Miss Adah Isaacs Menken has been giving representations in Portland, Maine. She is said to have made quite a hit in a character known as "the unprotected female."

— Grace Greenwood (Mrs. Lippincott) is lecturing to good audiences in Toronto, C. W.

OBITUARY.

—Col. JOSEPH BUTTERFIELD, a prominent citizen of Lowell, Mass., died at that place on Jan. 12. He was born in Tyngsborough, in July, 1784, representing that town in the Legislature in 1831 and 1832; removed to Lowell in 1838; was Brigade Inspector in the Militia, with the rank of Colonel, and has held the post of Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff, with an interval of only two years, since 1813. He has also held a number of positions under the City Government of Lowell.

—Rev. CHAUNCEY EDDY died in Beloit, Wis., on Sabbath evening, Jan. 7, while speaking in church at the Monthly Concert of Prayer for Foreign Missions. He was born in Haddam, Ct., in 1796, graduated at Williams College, and has been settled at Penn Yan, N

FROM MICHIGAN.

Meeting of the Legislature—The Governor's Message—Feeling about Disunion, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LANSING, Mich., Saturday, Jan. 12, 1861.

The Legislature of this State is in session now in this city of the woods. It commenced its session the first Wednesday of this month, but has not accomplished, as yet, very much. By our law the outgoing Governor has to send in a message, and the incoming Governor an inaugural. Both these messages take strong ground against any backing down on the great subjects of the day. There are a good number of the members who are willing to do something for a modification of the Personal Liberty bills, in deference to the Border Slave States, but nothing in deference to the threats of the Cotton States. Many leading Republicans will incline to concessions on account of the Union Party in the Border Slave States, and many believe that such laws were inexpedient, but at present nothing will be done. Our present Governor is Mr. AUSTIN BLAIR, of Jackson. He was formerly identified with the Democratic Party, and then a Free-Soiler till the fusion of the old Whig and Free-Soil parties. He is quite a young man and an able lawyer. Our Lieutenant-Governor is JAMES G. BIRNEY, a son of old JAMES G. BIRNEY, of Abolition memory. He is a man of some ability and experience in legislation, having been in our State Senate two years. Our Legislature is composed of good men, mostly farmers with little experience, (not a half-dozen lawyers in it,) and the Senate is also quite able, though only two of the old Senate were re-elected. The Hon. DEXTER MUSSY, who has been in the Legislature for the past three terms, is Speaker. He is a furnace man. There are only two Democrats in the Senate from the first and last District in the State. The Houses are discussing the apportionment bill for Congressional Districts. We get six members of Congress, and, as there are several candidates who wish to carve out districts for themselves, the matter is not going to be agreed on so easily. This city is improving considerably, but, as the country is new about here, little is raised at present. The new Railroad, (Amboy, Lansing & Traverse Bay Railroad Co.,) is completed to within six miles of this place, and will, in a few weeks, be completed to the city. Our late State Treasurer, MCKINNEY, who is a half crazy spiritualist, has not yet come back to make his annual report. He is, probably, a defaulter. The present Treasurer is JOHN OWEN, (President of the Michigan Insurance Bank, and one of the very best men in the State.) He is a man of wealth and character. We have had good sleighing for a month past, and wild game is very plentiful.

The Supreme Court of the State has had on hearing before it for the past week a very interesting Indian case, and the argument is not yet closed. Some of the ablest lawyers in the State, and among them Judges CAMPBELL and DOUGLASS and Gov. WISNER, are engaged in it. It is the case of DEWEY *vs.* CAMPAN, and it arises upon an old Indian treaty. In September, 1819, Gen. CASS made a treaty with the Chippewas, by which some 6,000,000 acres of Northern Michigan were ceded to the United States. It was called the Treaty of Pe-wan-i-go, (or Flint,) and was made where the City of Flint now stands. A great many reservations were made there by the Indians, and among them a section of land, 640 acres, adjoining the City of Flint, was reserved by the Pewanigo Chief NEOME in favor of one TAW-CUM-E-GO-QUE. It appears there were two TAW-CUM-E-GO-QUES—one a niece of the Chief NEOME, then about 6 years old, and the other a half-breed, then about 40 years old. DEWEY bought out the heirs of the younger squaw some thirty years after the treaty, and CAMPAN bought out the heirs of the elder about 1832, and the question was as to whom the land was reserved. All the old Indians and French who were present at the treaty, and now living, were sworn. The treaty was offered in evidence, and the American State papers. One old squaw who was a witness testified she was 200 years old, and OKEMOS, an old Chief, so old no one knew his age, had been a witness. His deposition was taken through an interpreter, and on that account rejected by the Court. OKEMOS has died since the trial, and the case is now on appeal from the Saganaw Circuit. A great many such suits about other reservations under that treaty have been before the Supreme Court at different times, involving large amounts of property. Gen. CASS testified that as a general thing there were always several Indians of the same name where reservations were made, but that generally they were for half-breeds. Some years since a very important one under the same treaty, about two MO-KITCH-E-NO-QUES, was tried in our Supreme Court; and the present case has been tried once before, but judgment of the Court below was reversed, on the ground that the deed to the plaintiff was acknowledged by the squaw through an interpreter.

M.

Campaigning in America.

From the London Times.

It will surprise many people to learn that the Army of the United States has not only been maintained upon "an active war footing," but has "been constantly in the field" during the whole of the past year. We do not seem to have heard of any campaigns or combats. The President did, indeed, suggest an expedition to Mexico, but the scheme was not approved, and the only belligerents in the Union appear to be the slaveholders and their adversaries. Nevertheless, the report from which we have quoted expressed only the literal truth. Every battalion of the Federal Army has been engaged upon field service, and the duty has been most arduous. The fact is that the frontiers of the Western States are fringed with a population of Indians, and the duties of the regular Army consist almost exclusively in checking the incursions or repelling the attacks of these hostile tribes. Of late the savages have been more troublesome than usual. Whether the discoveries of the precious metals have excited their cupidity, or whether, as is perhaps more probable, the passage of mining parties through their lands has given them annoyance, we cannot say; but they have certainly been aggressively disposed throughout the year, and the work of the troops has been increased in proportion. A few weeks ago the Secretary of War made his annual report upon this subject, and we advert to it because it possesses a peculiar interest to ourselves. We, like the Americans, are brought incessantly into collision with barbarous tribes on the frontiers of our dependencies, and no inconsiderable portion of the British army is engaged in this kind of service in one colony or another. At the present moment we are in trouble in New-Zealand, where upwards of 3,000 excellent troops, besides seamen and marines, are maintaining a conflict with the savages of the bush, and up to the latest advices, with very indifferent success. Under such circumstances it will be instructive to observe how the Americans conduct their campaigns, and what results they manage to secure.

They do not, on the whole, fare much better than we do, though it should be observed that their difficulties are infinitely greater than ours. Their operations extend over half a continent, and their troops march hundreds of miles in the course of their duties. We, on the other hand, have very little embarrassment on this score. Our enemy's "pah" is probably within cannon-shot of our own settlement, and can be reached by an easy morning's march. Still it is remarkable that even the United States troops, though trained to this kind of service, and not encumbered by any political restrictions, can seldom give a good account of their enemies at first or without resolute exertion. The Secretary of War recapitulates the incidents of four principal expeditions which have distinguished the past year, in two of these the operations are admitted to have been quite indecisive; in a third the result is not stated, while in one only does a regular victory appear to have been reported. As a general conclusion, it is recommended that the troops should be armed with weapons of the most approved construction, while it is not obscurely intimated that the military expenses will exceed the estimates by which supplies were provided.

This is one distinct feature in the report. Another is that, though the troops find the work so difficult, they invariably accomplish it, or expect to do so without much delay. In the long run they are more than a match for any Indians, though some of these tribes on the North American Continent are more formidable enemies than either Maoris or Caffres. The American soldiers, it is evident, adapt themselves with alacrity and skill to the peculiar exigencies of the campaigns before them. In one of the rudest districts of the country the commanding officer of a detachment succeeded, by the agency of his troops alone, and without any tools but such as could be extemporized on the spot, in constructing stone barracks of excellent form and convenience. In most instances, too, as in our colonies, volunteers are found ready to join the regulars, and to lend most efficient assistance. In the most successful of the expeditions it appears as if the Federal troops placed themselves unhesitatingly under the command of the volunteer chief, a partisan leader of known audacity and experience, and it is to his signal skill in conducting the assault that the victory is ascribed. The struggles, however, are almost always sanguinary. The savages post themselves strongly and ingeniously, endeavoring, and often with success, to lure their assailants into an ambuscade. If surrounded or driven from their retreat, they disperse, but assemble again at no great distance to renew the war. Which party is responsible for the commencement of hostilities it is of course, rather difficult to ascertain; but the first announcement is generally that of a "massacre" on the part of the savages. The settlers then muster in arms to avenge the death of their friends, set out in pursuit of the foe without waiting for the troops, and either inflict or receive chastisement, as the case may be. Ultimately a detachment of the regular army reaches the scene, and hostilities are prosecuted till peace is restored.

In all these operations we discern the striking fact that the savages, though still poorly armed, and resorting only to barbarous forms of strategy, display little fear of the white man, and contend against him without any great disadvantage. They have learnt the use of the rifle, but that is all they have borrowed from civilization. For the rest, they confine their tactics to choice of ground, construction of simple fieldworks, and judicious defence. Their strength lies in knowledge of the country, scantiness of wants, endurance of fatigue, and freedom from professional restrictions. They never throw away a chance, and never make a sacrifice to ideas of honor or punctilio. They decamp in time when it would be disadvantageous to fight, and fight just when their attack is least expected. They are ill-clad, but their clothing suffices for them; they are fed. It is impossible to say how, but in such a way as to keep them in good order, and they have discipline enough to secure an effectual combination of efforts at the right time. All these may seem very simple qualifications, but they make good soldiers, as we discover to our cost. What appears most extraordinary is, that the faculty of organization, which ought to be the strong point of the civilized combatant, is found to be the weak one. Man for man, the Englishman is more than a match for the savage, but when a body of white men go on an expedition against the savages, the latter generally get the best of the fight, at any rate at first. The less organization there is the better we seem to fare. Left to themselves, the settlers in any country would crush the natives, as they have invariably done, but when the arts of civilized warfare are imported into the contest, the struggle at once becomes more equal.

The moral to be drawn from all this is that we must fight savages with their own weapons. We confidently believe that British soldiers, armed with the Enfield rifle, would beat any savages in any country if trained to the work in a proper manner. What an Indian or a Maori can do a soldier can do better still, provided only that he is put in the right way of going about the business. It is at this point that volunteers are found so excellent, simply because they are single-minded. When they go in pursuit of a savage enemy they regulate their movements by a knowledge of his habits and by the nature of the country into which they are penetrating. By these considerations alone they are guided. They have no general rules to observe, no routine to follow, and, though they occasionally come to harm, that is more from their deliberate imprudence than from want of skill. What the savages have learnt to despise is not civilized warfare, but regular warfare. The soldier's rifle is a better weapon than theirs; the soldier himself is as bold, as patient, and as skillful as any native and his intelligence, if not quite so special, is far more comprehensive. In short, we have all the advantage of material, but this we seldom put to the best use, and the consequence is that we retire in discomfiture before foes whose superiority, although they are savages, actually lies less in numbers than in wisdom. If the Maoris had borrowed our shakoes and pipe-clay, and drawn themselves up in line to receive our attacks, we would laugh at their folly. Unluckily, it is we who show ignorance of the conditions of fighting, and the laugh is on the savages' side.

Fashions for January.

From Le Follet.

The season for grand balls has not yet commenced, but we have already observed some varieties in dinner and evening dresses. The fashion is also nearly fixed for high bodies, and the different kinds of silk for winter wear. The *Gabrielle* form of dresses is distinguishable among the many others. The body and skirt are made in one in front, without a band to mark the waist. There is a decided variation in the cut this Winter, and it is known by the name *Impératrice*. Last year it was the deep *casaque*—very full, without plaits in front or behind—a fashion that was difficult to promote. The improvement renders the *robe Impératrice* more graceful and more easily worn by all figures and in all *toilettes*. In front, it is formed like a long *casaque*, widening considerably at the bottom. At the seam, under the arm, there are wide plaits, like other dresses, and the back is flat and rounded at the waist; the sleeves are with elbows and turned-back cuffs.

Black *taffetas*, with small *bouquets*, are decidedly the fashion this Winter. The plain brilliant *taffetas*, with plain or flounced skirts, and the *moire antique*, are no longer the "*mode*." Dark colors for bonnets, as well as dresses, are more and more in favor for dress visits.

Plush is much used for *paletôts* and *burnous*, and is preferred to velvet on account of its novelty. Dresses are also trimmed with plush, even when made of velvet, if of a sombre color, and for *négligée*. Morning dresses of white plush, lined with blue or gold color, are very elegant and becoming. It has been matter of surprise that plush has not been more adopted for bonnets and their ornaments; but it will not be long before we see this beautiful material employed for these purposes.

Bonnets have not undergone much change in form since last month. The mixture of black and white is still very fashionable, although colors are rather gaining favor.

We must pass from the description of bonnets to some of the newest and most charming *coiffures* for evening dress. And first of these we mention the *coiffure Gabrielle d'Estrées*, of *ponceau* velvet, over which was rolled a thick gold cable chain, forming bows, with a bunch of elegant white feathers at the side. The *coiffure Duchesse d'Etampes*, of violet velvet, forming a kind of glory round the head, with a medallion of gold lace in the middle, fastened with an *agreffe* of diamonds, a long white feather curling at the side. The *coiffure Watteau*—shepherdess style—composed of *rouleaux* and bows of blue ribbon, with a wreath of moss rose-buds at the side of the head. The *coiffure Récamier*, having two *barbes* of *blonde*, drawn with strips of *mauve* ribbon, falling in a manner to resemble a curtain, and on one side a large rose surrounded with buds and leaves. A flat bow of *mauve* ribbon on the summit of the head. The *coiffure Zémèa*, made with a fulling of *Magenta* velvet, with a branch of white hyacinths on one side, and the foliage, with gold stars, placed in the midst of quilled velvet. This same style of head-dress may be made of black velvet, with white feathers and gold flowers. The *coiffure Castiglione*—a *bandeau* of green velvet, white daisies and ivy leaves advancing over the forehead in a *bouquet*; at the back a drapery of *tulle illusion* crossing over a soft crown. A turbad cap of *tulle drapé*, fastened with gold gauze, forming *agraffes*. On one side, some black lace falling over the *tulle* draperies, and on the other a group of *mauve* anemones, with black anemones with gold centres, and two bunches of green moss. Black and lace *fichus* are both worn of an evening, and frequently are ornamented with bows and *ruches* of ribbon, which enliven them, and render them very charming in appearance. One *fichu*, which is of a novel style, surrounds the shoulders, forming *revers*, and terminates in front in two wide ends crossed and falling down nearly to the knees. At the back it has the form of a *canezou*, with a slight point. The most beautiful are made in *guipure*, with the small foundation of the *fichu* lined with a color suitable to the dress worn—the trimming also, of course, being made of *guipure*. This *fichu* may be worn with any dress, and is particularly becoming to the figure, giving a width to the shoulders.

THE MURDER OF JOHN SEXTON.

Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of John Sexton, who was murdered under mysterious circumstances on Sunday evening last—his dead body having been found on the sidewalk opposite No. 227 Bowery—was resumed yesterday at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house. Captain Turnbull has made every effort during the past few days to obtain additional witnesses, and the evidence elicited yesterday affords ground for the belief that deceased received his death-wound while engaged in a fight with certain persons whom he probably encountered in one of the many porter-houses in the Bowery which he is known to have visited on the evening of the murder. Several of the witnesses testified that a man corresponding in appearance with the deceased had been seen between six and seven o'clock on the evening in question, at various points on the east side of the Bowery, from First-street to a short distance below Rivington-street. They all agree that he was very drunk and quarrelsome. Mr. Gilbert McDuff, a cartman, residing at No. 36 Rivington-street, deposed that as he was passing quietly down the Bowery shortly before seven o'clock, he was accosted by a man, (supposed to be Sexton,) and asked if he were one of the fellows who had threatened to whip him, (deceased.) Witness answered in the negative and stepped briskly by, followed by the man, until he reached a cigar-store, near Lindenmuller's beer-garden. Having procured his cigar, witness started for his house, and again saw the same person cross Rivington-street and go up the Bowery, staggering as though he was drunk. From that time no intelligence has been obtained of deceased until after he had received the wound, when another witness, H. L. Schomburg, clerk in a grocery, testified to having seen him in the arms of two young men, who had raised him from the sidewalk. Witness asked them what the matter was, and they said that the man had fallen down and hurt himself; the Coroner received a communication from an anonymous source, stating that two men had been seen just previous to the discovery of the body of deceased, entering, in a hurried manner, a porter-house, kept by Charles Lyng, at the corner of Rivington-street and the Bowery, and immediately rub the frost from the glass in the door, for the purpose of peering into the street. Lyng was subsequently summoned to appear before the Jury, but he positively denied upon being questioned, that such was the fact. He said that a drunken man was the only person who came to his saloon during the evening, and he refused to sell him any liquor. As the night was very cold, and no business doing, he shut up his store at 8 o'clock and went home. Ordinarily, however, he kept his place open all night. There being no further evidence at hand, the Coroner postponed the inquest. It will be resumed on Thursday next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

LAW COURTS.

ANOTHER MURDER TRIAL.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

TRIAL OF XAVIER HOCHREITTER FOR THE MURDER OF LEONARD GONDER—TESTIMONY NOT YET CONCLUDED.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, the trial of Xavier Hochreitter for the murder of Leonard Gonder, was proceeded with. At the request of the counsel for defence, Mr. Rankin, the witnesses on both sides were excluded from the Court during the progress of the trial.

Mr. H. W. Allen opened for the people with a brief account of the occurrence, to which the witnesses would tertify. Unless the facts to be shown by the prosecution could be explained away in some manner not yet made known, the jury would be asked to give a verdict of guilty.

Peter Egener, the first witness, stated that on the 2d of December last he lived in No. 148 Essex-street; he was a butcher; he knew Leonard Gonder, and saw him on Sunday evening, Dec. 2, at eight o'clock, at his house; both lived in the same house; Gonder's mother, one little sister, and three brothers were with him: all of them came together to witness' room, between eight and nine o'clock; Henry Klotz was also present; Klotz and the brothers went out and left witness and Gonder behind; soon Klotz came back, saying to Gonder, "your old foreman, Kirsch, is below;" witness and Gonder then went down, and into a lager-beer saloon, where they found Kirsch and Gonders, brothers; Kirsch shook hands with witness and Gonder as they entered; all hands drank lager-beer, which Kirsch ordered; after talking a few minutes, Gonder said he must go out for a call of nature; this was about half past nine; witness then said, "Wait a minute, I am going out;" but while he was talking with Kirsch, Gonder went out; witness followed him immediately, not more than a step or two behind Gonder, who went to the side of a baker's wagon standing in front of the saloon; witness stood near a post, at a distance of about twenty feet from the wagon; witness then looked in the direction of Stanton-street, and saw a man whom he thought to be a former fellow-workman, by the name of John; the man was about a quarter of a block off; witness then saw it was not the man he had supposed; he then looked round to Gonder, when he saw some man turn about, and stab him in the side; he did not at the time know the man, but now identified him as the prisoner; he had some sort of an instrument in his hand about a foot in length; witness heard nothing spoken, and saw no blows struck between prisoner and deceased; deceased then jumped toward the door, and cried "Peter," (the name of the witness.) The prisoner stepped behind the wagon; witness then went to the door and called out Henry Klotz, who came out of the saloon; the prisoner then went toward Klotz, who seized him by the arms and threw him on the ground. During the scuffle the prisoner tried to stab Klotz; a young man, twenty or twenty-one years old, then rushed up and stabbed Klotz from behind; that young man the witness had since learned to be John Hochreitter; young Hochreitter then rushed toward the witness to stab him. The young man then ran away, and witness went into his own house; he soon came out again, and found a great many people, and the Police, gathered about; he saw at this time, young Hochreitter come from the direction of Stanton-street, and enter a cigar-store near the saloon. Witness then went to Gonder's room, and saw him there, covered with blood, and apparently dead; the night was not very dark, and neither the witness nor deceased were intoxicated. Witness had never known any quarrel to exist between prisoner and deceased.

A long cross-examination of the witness here followed concerning his own whereabouts and that of the brothers of the deceased on the Saturday before, and on the day of the occurrence itself. This examination was had, to lay foundation for impeaching his testimony by subsequent witnesses to be introduced. The only connection it had with the case itself was to tend to show that the witnesses and the brothers of the deceased had some difficulty in the Harmonia Garden; though the prisoner denied having had any difficulty there. Some other persons were quarreling, and one of them struck him, though he had no quarrel with them.

Coroner Schirmer and *Dr. Bouton* next testified to the nature of the wound received by the prisoner. It was between the ninth and tenth rib, near the point of its union to the cartilage. It was clean cut, and about an inch long, externally. Within, it had incised the walls of the stomach, wounded the pancreas, and incised the diaphragm. On a *post-mortem* examination, about two quarts of blood was found in the abdominal cavity. The cause of death was bleeding at the wound.

George Kein, next sworn, testified that on the night of the stabbing he was returning from a fire, through Essex-street, when he heard a disturbance, and then saw Hockreitter stab the deceased, Gonder, in the right side; witness did not see Klotz at the time of the stabbing, but did subsequently at the station-house; this was about a quarter or half an hour afterwards; Klotz then had on a butcher's shirt.

Henry Klotz next testified—That on the night of the murder he had been at the house of Egener, the first witness, in company with deceased and his family, who lived there; witness then narrated, as the first witness had done, the circumstances of their being called down stairs and going to the lager-bier saloon, and what was done there; Gonder, the deceased, left the saloon first, it being then about nine o'clock; Egener followed immediately after, the prisoner remaining behind in the saloon; in two or three minutes Egener came to the door and called the witness, who then went out; the prisoner then came at him with a knife; he came from the direction of the wagon; deceased was then near the railing at the cellar door; witness cried out: "Look out boys; he's got a knife;" he then took the prisoner by the arms and threw him into the street; when he looked around he saw young Hochreitter, who then stabbed the witness and afterward ran after Egener, who got away and crossed the street; Gonder died on the Monday night following the Sunday of the stabbing.

It was now very late and the Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the trial will be proceeded with. The prosecution will probably finish its testimony to-day. The examination of most of the witnesses yesterday was very tedious, having to be made through the medium of Mr. Kazinski, the Interpreter of the Court. Once or twice Counsel for defence objected to the Interpreter's manner of putting questions and giving answers. The Court, however, sustained the course of Mr. Kazinski, and expressed itself satisfied with him as an Interpreter. If the defence was dissatisfied another interpreter could be obtained. The Counsel, however, repudiated the suggestion of any desire to deprecate the ability of the regular Interpreter, and the examination proceeded.

At half-past four the Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

Court of General Sessions.

VARONA'S TRIAL FOR FORGERY CONTINUED.

In this Court, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, the trial of José Varona, for forgery, was proceeded with. This was the fourth day of the trial. The prosecution had closed its testimony on the previous day, and now the defence opened with an address to the jury, setting forth the grounds of the defence. The charge made against the prisoner was that he had forged the indorsement of Piedrehita to the drafts placed in his hand by Piedrehita for deposit or safe-keeping. It would be shown on the contrary, however, that the drafts had been sent to the prisoner from Cuba, by Mr Carbonell, properly indorsed, with the intention of having them collected.

A large number of witnesses were examined to this point, and letters and books were put in evidence, tending also to impeach the character of the complainant, Piedrehita. Some of his own letters were concerning the state of his business, at a time when he was concealing himself in Cuba. One of the witnesses testified to having had in his possession $10,000 worth of Piedrihita's paper, sent to him by Carbonell for collection. The prosecution will put in reputting testimony. The case had not closed at a late hour yesterday, when it was adjourned over to Monday morning.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, to pass sentences and hear motions.

"Wives be Obedient unto Your Husbands"—Law of Limited Divorce.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Elizabetha Dietz vs. *Frederick Dietz*.—This action was brought to obtain a divorce *a mensa et thoro* on the ground of alleged inhuman treatment. The parties were married at Hoboken on the 12th of July, 1860. The defendant is a lithographer and at the time specified in the pleadings was in the employ of Conrad Fatzer, of this City. The cause of their difficulty appears to be a yellow dog, the property of the defendant. The plaintiff testifies that she and her husband went out for a walk on the 12th of August, 1860, and on returning home found the dog on the bed. The plaintiff then told him that the housekeeper had said they must not keep a dog as it would be apt to frighten the children in the house. The defendant, as alleged, thereupon struck his wife twice on the nose and once on the cheek, which caused her to fall insensible on the floor. On the 20th of August, 1860, while they were alone together, he told her he would strike her so that she could send him to the Tombs. Attempting to put his threat into execution, she opened the door of the room in which they were, when he dropped the stick of wood with which he had attempted to strike her. These two acts are alleged as the cause of action. The plaintiff having closed his testimony, the Court remarked that a general impression seemed to prevail that an action of this kind could be supported by but one or two acts of cruel treatment. It was but justice to the public generally to inform them that it could not. That the uniform character of decisions, both in England and in this country, have held that such an action must be sustained by repeated and continuous acts of cruelty. That the wife should not seek on slight provocation to dissolve that sacred tie which binds her to her husband for life, for better or worse. The Judge then remarked that the present case presenting no feature which would warrant him in granting a separation between the parties, the complaint was dismissed.

Thos. G. Sherman and J. Francis Walton for plaintiff. Thomas Dunphy for defendant.

Alleged Fraud in the Formation of a Company—Action Against the Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

The Persse & Brooks Paper Works vs. *James C. Willett*.—The plaintiffs in this case are a Connecticut corporation, and they sue the defendant for wrongfully taking about $12,000 worth of paper belonging to them upon several executions issued against the property of Persse & Brooks.

The defendant claims that the corporation was formed merely for the purpose of covering up the property of Persse & Brooks, and not in good faith. The question in the case is as to the *bona fides* of the Corporation.

We are also informed by counsel that a case involving the same question has been recently tried before Ex-Judge Mitchell as referee, and resulted in a judgment sustaining the corporation, and vindicating the action of Persse & Brooks.

The case is still on. D. D. Field for plaintiff; Brown, Hall and Vanderpool for defendants.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

INDICTMENTS FOR SLAVE-TRADING.

The Grand Jury yesterday morning brought in an indictment against Nathaniel Courier and seventeen others, being the crew of the brig *Bonita*, for being voluntarily engaged on board the brig while engaged in the Slave trade. Also, an indictment against Gordon Lafitte for manufacturing counterfeit coin.

Lafitte was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty.

PATENT FOR BRAN DUSTER.

Henry A. Burr et al. vs. *Wm. M. Willet*.—This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for an alleged infringement of a patent issued to Frost & Monroe, for a bran-duster. The defendant denied the infringement, and denied the validity of the plaintiffs' patent. The case occupied nearly two weeks in the trial, and resulted in a verdict for the defendant. A similar suit brought by the plaintiffs against other defendants had a similar result, some months ago:

For plaintiff, Messrs. Keller & Pennington; for defendant, Mr. Stoughton.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Cramer* vs. *Barth*.—B. W. Floyd must pay over the money to plaintiffs. Motion granted with $10 costs.

The People ex rel. Eliza Fowler vs. *Commissioner of Public Charities and Correction*.—Motion granted.

POLICE REPORTS.

AN EX-POLICEMAN ARRESTED.—Wm. H. Bennett, formerly a policeman, was arrested yesterday by Officer Cummings, of the Lower Police Court, on a charge of perjury preferred against him by Mr. Joseph J. Coffin, of Brooklyn. The alleged crime is said to have been committed while giving testimony before the Police Commissioners in a case in which Sergeant Weed, of the Fourteenth Ward, was defendant. Bennett was taken before Justice OSBORNE, and committed for examination.

A GAMBLING-HOUSE KEEPER ARRESTED.—JAS. EASTON, who keeps a low bar and gambling-house at No. 27 Coenties-slip, was arrested yesterday evening, by Officer Eagan, of the First Ward, charged with having won, by throwing dice, $110 and a silver watch from Michael Dunn, a canal boatman. He was taken before Justice OSBORNE, and committed for examination.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 18.

$3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	74½	20	Mich. Central R.	56
28,000	do.	75	80	do.	56⅛
8,000	Missouri State 6s.	69½	300	do.	57
8,000	Treas. 12 ₱c Not.	102¼	100	do.	s10 57
18,000	do.	102½	200	do.	b15 57⅛
1,500	do.	102¾	200	do.	b60 57⅜
1,000	Hud. Riv. R 2d M.	97½	250	do.	c 57⅝
6,000	Mich. So. 1st M. B.	80	108	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	15½
5,000	M So. S. F. Bds.	75	230	do.	15¾
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	95	150	do.	15¾
500	do.	95⅛	350	do.	15⅞
2,000	La. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	17	100	do.	b10 16
3,000	Chi & N. W. 2d M.	17⅛	200	do.	b3 16
2,000	L E & W. Ind. M. bs	65	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	36
6,000	Clev & T. S. F. Bs.	73¾	250	do.	35⅞
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8p. c. bs	89¾	300	do.	b60 36¼
20	Mechanics' Bank.	105	500	do.	b60 36
34	National Bank	98	300	do.	35⅞
33	Metropolitan Bank	104	30	New-Jersey C. R.	109
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	80⅜	5	Panama R.	116⅜
500	do.	80⅜	10	do.	116
1010	do.	80¾	120	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	88
350	do.	b60 80⅞	65	do.	87
360	do.	b60 80⅛	175	do.	c 86
50	do.	b30 80⅜	100	do.	s10 85
600	do.	80⅜	50	do.	c 85⅜
200	do.	b3 80⅜	50	do.	85⅜
50	do.	b15 80⅜	200	do.	s30 82
50	do.	b15 80⅜	33	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	100
100	do.	s10 80⅜	195	Gal. & Chic. R.	70⅜
100	do.	s60 79⅜	50	do.	70⅝
14	F. R. Assented S.	39	200	do.	70¾
28	do.	38¾	100	do.	b60 71
50	Pacific Mail S. Co.	91	100	do.	b30 71
100	do.	92	100	do.	b60 71⅛
300	do.	92⅜	400	do.	s30 70
75	do.	92¼	100	do.	s30 70⅛
365	Erie Railroad	40	50	do.	s10 70¾
150	do.	39⅞	300	do.	b15 71
50	do.	b30 40	30	Cleve. & Tol. R.	34¾
100	Hudson River R.	48½	1790	do.	35
50	do.	s10 48½	200	do.	s10 35
625	do.	49	120	do.	35⅛
50	do.	s30 49	400	do.	s30 35
200	do.	s30 48¾	100	do.	b30 35⅛
10	Harlem Railroad	15¾	100	do.	b60 35⅜
300	do.	b30 16	400	do.	35¾
900	do.	16	150	Chic. & R. I. R.	58¾
200	Harlem R. Pref.	39¾	650	do.	59
165	do.	39½	100	do.	s10 58¾
500	do.	s30 39	100	do.	s10 59
250	Reading Railroad	44¾	100	do.	s10 59¼
100	do.	b60 45½	100	do.	b30 59⅜
500	do.	45	500	do.	b10 59½
25	Ch. Bur. & Q'y R.	73½	300	do.	b3 59⅝
118	do.	74	100	do.	b30 59¾
5	do.	76	450	Milw. & Miss. R.	12
300	do.	74½			

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. States 5s, '65.	92	500	Harlem Railroad	16
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	93	200	do.	15⅞
1,000	Treas. 12 ₱c N.	102¾	200	Reading R.	b30 46
10,000	Missouri St. 6s.	69	100	M. S. & N. Ind. G. S.	35
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75	400	do.	34⅜
1,000	Virginia State 6s	76	350	do.	34⅝
22	Ferm. Coal Co.	78	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	86
20	Pacific Mail S. Co.	92½	50	do.	85¼
325	do.	92	113	Gal. & Chicago R.	71
50	New-York Cen. R.	80⅛	500	do.	71⅛
1100	do.	80	150	do.	s10 71
200	do.	s10 79⅞	600	Cleve. & Tol. R.	35⅛
250	do.	79⅝	400	do.	b30 35⅞
250	Erie Railroad	39⅜	400	do.	b10 35½
100	Hudson River R.	48⅜	20	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	15¼
100	do.	b60 49	100	do.	15⅞
200	Mich. Cen. R.	57½	100	do.	b10 16
56	Chi. & Rock Isl'd R.	59	180	do.	15¾
200	do.	b15 59	25	Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	74½
200	do.	b60 59¼	50	do.	74¾
400	do.	58¾	50	do.	s15 74
100	do.	s10 58¾			

FRIDAY, Jan. 18—P. M.

The buoyancy in the Stock Market, noticed in our last report, continued to day, and on the early dealings, in the forenoon, carried up the Railway shares 1@2 ₱ cent. over yesterday's advance. A large and general business was done at the first session of the Brokers, both for cash and on time, indicating a more decided speculative temper on the future of prices than we have witnessed for several weeks. The Western Roads are coming into increased favor, and something like the animation of last Summer's movement in Galena, Rock Island, Burlington and the two Michigan lines, begins to show itself. The New-York shares, and Philadelphia and Reading, were also firm in price and active in demand, Central selling as high as 80⅜@½; Hudson at 49; Erie at 40, and Harlem Preferred at 39½, cash, and 39 seller 30 days. The State Securities were 1@1½ ₱ cent. better on Missouris, and ½₱1 ₱ cent, on Virginias, Tennessees and North Carolinas. The market had its support mainly from the quieter state of political affairs South, and the more conservative temper at the seat of Government, but it was also assisted by the foreign news made public this evening, which seems to diminish the prospects of political trouble in Europe and the fear of very extravagant rates for Money in either the French or English Capitals.

At the Second Board, in the afternoon, there was some inclination shown to reaction from the extreme advance of the morning. Central, selling to the extent of 1,000@1,500 shares, at 80@79⅞ ₱ cent, and Rock Island losing a portion of the rise at the First Board. But after the adjournment, and at the close of business on the Street, the prevailing feeling was again quite firm, and the market left off as follows:

Central	80½	Michigan Central	57⅛
Erie	39⅜	Illinois Central	85½
Toledo	35⅛	Pacific	92¾
Galena	71	Reading	45⅛
Rock Island	58⅜		

The Foreign Exchange market is again firmer to-day. The business for to-morrow's mail is generally done at 106 ₱ cent., with a manifest disposition on the part of the leading Bankers to advance the rate for the succeeding mail. It is probable, indeed, that a few calls were made to-day at a fraction over 106 ₱ cent. The unexpected receipt of $530,000 in gold, by the *Edinburgh* this morning, additional to the overdue remittance by the *Asia*, increased the firmness for Bills, independent of the regular trade demand, which is not large. The ease in the market for Money here also supports the advance on London. There is a demand for very prime mercantile paper at the Bank rate, and for fair double names at 8@9 ₱ cent. The employment for Money on Stock collateral, returnable on demand, is moderate, and something below the Bank rate, is occasionally accepted by outside lenders, say 6@6½ ₱ cent. This altered condition of things, from the end of December, has induced more numerous outside bids for the Treasury bills to be awarded at Washington to-morrow, and up to 4 o'clock the Sub-Treasury here had received the preliminary deposit on about 100 different proposals, beside the general Bank bid for $4,000,000, said to be at the rate of 11 ₱ cent. The belief obtains this afternoon that the $5,000,000 will be awarded at an average of about 10 ₱ cent per annum.

The following table will show the condition of the Banks of the United States on the 1st of January, for three years past:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Number of Banks	1,284	1,329	1,392
Number of Branches	138	147	170
Number of Banks and Branches	1,422	1,470	1,562
RESOURCES.			
Loans and Discounts	$583,165,000	$657,183,000	$691,945,000
Stocks	60,305,000	63,502,000	70,244,000
Real estate	28,755 000	25,906,000	30,782,000

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon: RAREY'S EXHIBITION OF HORSE-TAMING.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MAZEPPA—NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LA FIAMMINA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—O'FLANNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES—A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK—BEN, THE BOATSWAIN.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—THE TERROR OF THE ROAD.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—SMILES AND TEARS—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued ON MONDAY MORNING, in readiness for the mail steamship ——— ———, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ MR. ACTON is our regular carrier, and will serve the TIMES from Twenty-sixth-street to Forty-fifth-street, and from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. HOLT was yesterday confirmed as Secretary of War by the Senate, by a vote of 38 to 13, after a stormy secret session of about four hours. During its continuance Mr. CRITTENDEN unexpectedly made a speech, in which he severely upbraided the Southern members who voted against his resolutions on Thursday, and thus defeated them. He declared that Kentucky occupied such a position in the Union that it was of vital importance to her that it should be preserved, and that it *must* be preserved at all hazards. The speech is represented to have made a decided sensation among the Secessionists. Col. HAYNE, notwithstanding announcements to the contrary, has not yet sent in his communication to the President, and does not intend doing so before Monday. It is asserted that the tone of the document is likely to be quite moderate. Possibly a still longer delay might result in a further access of moderation.

The debates in Congress yesterday were interesting, and the action taken was important. The Senate, during the early part of the session, after the introduction of various memorials asking for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions, was engaged in the consideration of private bills. Those resolutions were then again brought before the Senate, and again action upon them was postponed until Monday. The Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order for Tuesday. Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, introduced a joint resolution recommending that the several States take immediate steps, by Convention or otherwise, to make propositions for a compromise of the existing difficulties. It was ordered to a second reading. The bill to authorize a loan, to fix the duty on imports and relative to the outstanding Treasury notes, was made the special order for Wednesday. The Kansas bill then came up as the special order, and the debate on it continued until 2 o'clock, when the Senate went into Executive session to pass upon the nomination of Mr. HOLT as Secretary of War. No more business was done in open session. In the House, the general debate in Committee of the Whole on the Army bill was concluded, and the bill was passed through the Committee, after the failure of a resolution offered by Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, to the effect that no forces authorized by the bill should be used to subject any seceding State. The principal speech made was by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, which will be found in full in our report of the proceedings.

The Georgia Convention spent most of the day yesterday in secret session. A resolution was adopted in the afternoon similar to the preliminary resolution passed by the Florida Convention, declaring the right and duty of the State to secede, and appointing a special committee to report an ordinance of secession. The vote on this resolution shows a very strong minority against the policy of precipitation—the number declaring against it being 130. When the ordinance is fairly before the Convention, a highly interesting debate may be expected.

The call for a State Convention of the Democracy of New-York, foreshadowed in our telegraphic dispatches from Albany, published on Thursday morning, will be found in our columns to-day. It sets forth the alarming condition of the country, and the causes which, in the opinion of the callers, have led to it, and comes to the conclusion that the only thing which can save the Union is immediate action on the part of the "time-honored party." In this view of the case a Convention is called to meet in Albany on the 31st inst. The call is signed by the members of the State Central Committee, headed by BENJAMIN WOOD.

Among the passengers who reached this City yesterday on board the steamer *Marion* which arrived from Charleston, were four laborers who have recently been paid off and discharged from Fort Sumter, who report some very interesting facts concerning the condition of the garrison, and the conduct of the men during the affair of the *Star of the West*. Although the men are subsisting at the present time principally upon salt food, there is no disposition to find fault, but they accept their fare cheerfully, as all that can be expected under the circumstances. There appears to be no scarcity of anything but fuel.

In the State Senate yesterday, Mr. FIERO introduced a bill appropriating $500,000 for providing arms and equipments for the militia of the State, the same to be expended under the direction of the Governor. Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill providing for a special election to take a vote of the people of the State on the Crittenden propositions for amendment of the Constitution; also a bill for the more perfect organization of the military forces of the State. In the Assembly, the Committee on Federal Relations made a report indorsing Mr. ROBINSON'S plan for the settlement of the national difficulties by dividing all the remaining territory, after the admission of Kansas, into two States, which shall be admitted hereafter with or without Slavery, as the people thereof see fit. Laid on the table. Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill, which was referred, making it a felony, punishable by imprisonment from two to ten years, to furnish any arms or munitions of war, to loan money to, or to enlist in the service of any State which may have seceded from the General Government.

The R. M. steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, on the 5th inst., arrived below last night, and anchored at Quarantine, being unable to come up to the City on account of the thick weather and the floating ice. Her mails are two days later than those by the *Canadian* at Portland, which reached this City at midnight, though her news is anticipated by the *Teutonia*, which passed Cape Race on Wednesday. We find nothing in our files by the *Canadian* to add to the telegraphic abstract of her news already published. At the hour of going to press this morning our packages by the *Asia* had not reached us.

A telegram from Fort Leavenworth, announces the arrival of the Pony Express there on the 16th. The California news is unimportant. The steamer *Golden Age* sailed from San Francisco on the 1st inst., with $1,265,000. Among her passengers was Ex-Gov. WELLER, who is on his way to Mexico, Col. NESMITH, U. S. Senator from Oregon, and JNO. C. FREMONT.

The ship *Morning Star*, Capt. CAMPBELL, arrived at Hampton Roads from Liverpool, brings news of the burning of the ship *Globus*, Capt. BLANCKE, at sea on the 12th inst. All of her passengers (149) with the exception of one who jumped overboard, were saved and brought to Hampton Roads in the *Morning Star*. The cargo and baggage were entirely consumed. In our ship-news column will also be found accounts of the loss of the British brig *Quickstep*, of London, with several of her crew, and of the *Golden Star*, of Boston, with eighteen lives.

In the Court of Over and Terminer, yesterday, the trial of HOCHREITTER, for the murder of GOSNER, is still on. In the General Sessions, the continuation of VARONA'S trial for forgery, occupied the entire day, and will be concluded on Monday. At Special Term of the Superior Court, Justice MONCRIEF yesterday decided, in an action to obtain a limited divorce, that a decree granting the separation could not be made where the evidence showed but one or two instances of cruelty. The cruelty must be shown to have been frequent and repeated.

There was increased buoyancy in the Stock Market yesterday, and a further average rise of 1@1½ ₱ cent. The business done was larger than usual this week, and there was some realizing on the advance at the Second Board, though prices ultimately closed firm. Exchange firm at 106 ₱ cent. No variation in Money rates.

The sales of Flour were to a fair extent, at essentially unchanged prices. Wheat was quite dull and heavy. A moderate business was transacted in Corn and Oats at firmer rates. Cotton, Sugars and Whisky were depressed. The demand for Provisions, Rice and Tobacco was more satisfactory to sellers. Hay and Hops were in good request. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

Affairs at Charleston.

The secession movement seems to be at a pause. Our news from Charleston grows less and less belligerent. Whether this indicates exhaustion or preparation, remains to be seen. It is quite possible that the authorities are only waiting the reply to their summons for the surrender of Fort Sumter, and that upon receiving the positive refusal of the Government, they will at once make the attack. If they do, it will be repelled, with whatever of force and vigor may be required.

This will bring the Federal and State authorities into direct collision,—and then, it is quite generally supposed, the whole South will rush instantly to the rescue, and civil war will have been inaugurated. We do not concur in this belief. If there is a collision at all, it will be brought on by the State authorities. The General Government has given abundant and convincing proofs of its forbearance,—of its determination, not only to remain rigidly on the defensive, but to submit to everything short of actual, flagrant disgrace before repelling aggression. It has suffered its arsenals and forts to be seized without striking a blow in their defence. It has permitted its officers to betray their trust without calling them to account. Its unarmed vessels have been fired on under the walls of its fort, and not a gun has spoken for their protection. It withholds reinforcements,—makes no forward movement in any quarter, and offers no active resistance to the aggressive operations of the seceding States.

Under these circumstances it will be utterly impossible to make the country, North or South, believe that the Government is aggressive or exacting. It has carried forbearance to the very verge of timidity. And if South Carolina, without provocation, makes a wanton and deliberate attack upon the handful of men garrisoned in Charleston, she will do it upon her own responsibility and without the sympathy of any considerable number of persons even in the Southern States. Whatever blood may be shed will be upon her own head. She will act against the remonstrances of other Southern States,—in utter contempt of their interests and wishes, and in a way to alienate their sympathies and forfeit their confidence and support. The feeling is very general already throughout the South, that South Carolina has acted with fatal disregard of her sister States in this matter—that she has sought to force them into secession against their will, and that she is now trying to protect herself against the consequences of her own acts by dragging them into the same responsibility. Movements in several of the Southern States indicate that she has already excited a great deal of distrust and animosity by this course.

We should not be at all surprised to find South Carolina acting with greater caution in this matter than she has shown hitherto. She may abstain from making any attack upon Fort Sumter, and, if so, the crisis of the secession movement is substantially over. If, on the other hand, she is desperate enough to try that last resort, we believe it will fail. Instead of rallying the Southern States to her support, we believe it will sever the hold she has had upon them hitherto.

HELPER AND HIS HELPERS.—The Boston *Post* has the following:

"The celebrated Mr. HELPER, who compiled the book which produced such a political sensation in this country a year ago, and may be fairly pronounced the chief *author* of our present state of national disorganization, is now in New-York, and he has received the reward of his iniquity! At his flourishingly-announced lecture, the other evening, the people let him alone so severely that it wounded his soul to the very quick, and not being patronized to an extent that would pay for the gas-light, he suddenly subsided from the popular sight."

This is putting the saddle on the wrong horse. Whatever importance "the celebrated Mr. HELPER" ever had, was derived wholly from the uses to which he and his book were put by the enemies of the Republican Party. When his book was first published it fell still-born from the press. Nobody read it, or cared a straw for its contents.

In order to give it a larger sale, Mr. HELPER hit upon the idea of making a compilation from it for campaign purposes,—and procured by personal applications the signatures of a large number of Republicans to a recommendation of his project. Still it made no impression upon the public mind. It was industriously advertised and puffed in the *Tribune* and other journals, but still it would not sell. It had thus passed almost wholly out of the public knowledge, when the *Herald* hit upon it, in one of its mousing hunts after a sensation. It picked out all the violent denunciation and rampant Abolition which the book contained, and filled column after column of its conservative sheet with these extracts, and the names of the Republicans who had recommended it. The election of Speaker was then pending in the House of Representatives,—and the Pro-Slavery Party in that body caught at the astounding revelation as drowning men do at straws.

Forthwith the halls of Congress echoed and reëchoed with denunciations of HELPER and his book,—and of the Republicans who had made themselves responsible for its contents. Every anti-Republican speech was filled with extracts from it,—with abuse of its author, and execration of his doctrines. The Democratic Press, from one end of the land to the other, teemed with articles on HELPER and his Book. Senators fulminated vehement anathemas upon him. Stump politicians made him the text of their wordy and windy harangues. The whole land was swept with an Anti-Helper whirlwind. No book ever printed received such advertising as this. The natural result was that HELPER'S book sold by tens and scores of thousands,—he put money in his purse, and became one of the "celebrated" men of his day and generation.

This was wholly and exclusively the work of the Anti-Republican crusaders. If HELPER was the "author of our present state of affairs," the Democrats were the author of HELPER. Without their zealous and vigorous aid neither he nor his book would have ever emerged from the hopeless obscurity in which the hard-up demagogues of the day found them. The Republicans "let Mr. HELPER alone" now, just as they did at the beginning. It is to the Democrats that he is indebted for whatever celebrity he has achieved and the profit which has followed it. The *Post* must not rob its party of the laurels it has thus fairly earned.

The Gulf Trade—How it is to be Affected by Secession.

As we are now called on to face the alternative of secession, it becomes important to inquire as to the dangers to which it may expose the trade of the Gulf of Mexico. The preconcerted movement of the States bordering it, undoubtedly connived at by the retiring Secretaries, shows the importance they attach to the command of that great basin, both as a means of protection and defence, and to enable them to carry on with impunity one great object of secession—the *Slave-trade*.

There can be no question that serious complications will arise, which for a time may render the navigation of the Gulf dangerous to all merchant vessels, particularly with Key West in the hands of the Secessionists. In case of hostilities, every vessel would be liable to be seized. There is great danger, that with an embittered state of feeling between the North and South, vessels may be seized by lawless expeditions, either for plunder, or by way of reprisals for fancied injuries. The Gulf has, since the discovery of America, been the favorite haunt of pirates, and nothing is more probable than their reappearance in the present crisis. Indeed the Charleston *Mercury* recommended, in the shape of a suggestion, the seizure of the California steamers plying between New-York and Aspinwall, as a mode of levying contributions on the enemy, and making war support war.

All such suggestions may sound very well at the South, in their present frenzy, but it is notorious that they are much more interested in maintaining the safe navigation of the Gulf than the Northern States. Nearly the entire products of the South pass out through it. These are paid for chiefly in merchandise, either manufactured North, or imported into their ports, but which reaches the consumer through interior routes, entirely safe from disturbance. The West are annually creditors of the South to a vast sum, for food, manufactures and agricultural implements. The exports of the country exceed in bulk many times the imports, which are fabricated from the raw material we send forth. This enables us to send them to the consumers by the interior routes, through which they are now almost entirely supplied. To imperil the safety of the Gulf is to expose to destruction the products of the States bordering it, and to threaten their very existence, while it leaves the import trade of the country unharmed. The small amount of merchandise now directly imported into the Southern States, which equals only about one-tenth the total importations, can be easily added to the immense volume already passing over the interior routes. It is Southern *exports*, not the *import* trade of the country, that is to be endangered by rendering the Gulf unsafe. Such being the fact, there is no doubt that the South, as soon as it comes to reason, will promptly join the North in clearing the Gulf of all marauders and pirates—the Charleston *Mercury* to the contrary, notwithstanding.

But there is another remedy for the unsafe navigation of the Gulf, which may be as distasteful to the South as agreeable to ourselves. We are now in a position to sweep into our own harbor the trade of almost the whole region bordering upon it—in other words, to make the port of New-York the outlet of all the rivers and lines of public improvement of the interior. Such a result is altogether probable with the continuance of profound peace. New-York is the commercial centre of the United States, and the point to which tends every pound of produce raised. Every new public work swells the volume of its commerce, and it is a remarkable fact that every year is helping to render it the cheapest point of access from every point of the interior. The cost of transportation, per mile, over the Erie Canal and the lakes is considerably *less* than on the Mississippi and its tributaries. We have consequently swept the trade of all the Northwestern States. The increase of tonnage of the Western States, delivered at the port of New-York, has been from 54,000 in 1836 to 2,200,000 in 1860. The effect of the enlargement of this work, which is just on the eve of completion, will be to stimulate, beyond all precedent, the diversion towards New-York of the South-Western trade track. The Railroads will greatly assist to this end. A very large amount of cotton would have come North the present year, had not the abundant crops of the West given an employment to the Railroads fully up to the capacity of their rolling stock. This is a difficulty that a year's time will remove; so that within two or three years, the capabilities of our lines of improvement will be quite equal to the transportation of the whole amount of produce raised in the whole interior. They now take nearly all but cotton. They brought to our City in breadstuffs and animal food, the past year, 2,200,000 tons, while the whole weight of the cotton crop is considerably less than a million tons.

The suggestion of risk in navigating the Gulf has already tended to give a new impulse North to the trade of the South-West. Our Railroads are now bringing immense quantities of *pork*, which has heretofore almost entirely gone down the Mississippi to New-Orleans. We notice a statement of Mr. RICE, Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, that Northern and Western Railroads are growing rich out of their newly acquired trade. That Road comes in for a large share of it, and has just broken a long fast by a three per cent. dividend. All the South have to do to dry up the business of every Southern port, is to render unsafe the navigation of the Gulf. The produce of the lower Mississippi can as well go up as down that river. Mobile is soon to be connected with Cairo, when the cotton grown on a large portion of its line will move North. Every new impediment to the Gulf trade, therefore, instead of endangering, only confirms the commercial supremacy of New-York. To render it complete, the South have only to take the final step of secession, for the complications to which it must lead will cause the Gulf to be avoided, especially when every pound of merchandise raised upon it, east of and including Louisiana, can take other routes to market, very nearly as cheap, and vastly safer and more convenient. There can be no doubt that all Southern cities have struck a fatal blow at their trade. The apprehension that the scenes in Charleston may be repeated in all will deter any merchandise from going into them, that is not already previously paid for. Consignments and sales on credit must cease. Capital is timid to the last degree—it will never expose itself to a lawless mob or to the danger of being seized by a needy State.

The Pope in Sackcloth.

The "Allocution of Pope PIUS IX.," delivered recently to a conclave of his Cardinals, is a very curious and instructive document. Poor old Pope, he sees the world all tumbling into chaos about his head! "Cruel events" fill the heart of him, and of his "venerable brothers," with anguish. It is no longer, he is fain to confess, a question of the temporal sovereignty of the Priest-Prince of Rome; he feels that his spiritual dominion is fast vanishing into thin air.

First, there is the Baden Concordat swept away. Faithless men of Baden! They positively so stood in the light of their own salvation as to refuse to be tormented and fleeced with priests, and to have the education of their children, the management of their homes and the expenditure of their money taken out of their hands! But there are worse sorrows—in France there is a pamphleteer (nobody knows how high) gibing at him:

"A most infamous pamphlet, lately published in Paris, has come to add to our sadness. In that publication there are so many things so completely opposed to truth, so many absurdities and contradictions combined by the author, that it is more fitting to throw aside and despise it, than to refute it. What is, however, intolerable, is the audacity and impiety of this author, who, not having feared to attack the civil and ecclesiastical principality of the Roman Church, has endeavored to contrive a particular species of Church, to be founded in the French Empire, and organized so that it should be removed from the authority of the Sovereign Pontiff and completely separated from it."

Yes, that's the rub; for they have actually gone the length (such is "the false doctrine of the Protestants") of saying that "the Church is a sort of corporation existing in civil society, enjoying no rights, except those which are granted it by the civil power." Was ever such unheard-of blasphemy? The poor, bewildered Papal head is in a vertigo at the thought, and can only hurl texts from Saint Jerome, Saint Ireneus, etc., at the heretics.

But the Holy Father, in an access of such second-sight as sometimes precedes dissolution, has discovered what lies at the bottom of all these calamities: it is all owing to the "principles of the disastrous Reformation, which have acquired almost the force of public law." In this piece of philosophising—though the Pope evidently puts it only as a hypothetical extremity—he will find himself in the unwonted position of being heartily seconded by the best portion of the civilized world—an embarrassing position for his Holiness. It has indeed become a doctrine of strange prevalence that Liberty and Progress *are*, in some strange way, linked with the "principles" of the disastrous Reformation. And a very bad business it is, no doubt, but those same "principles" do spread, these times, after an alarming fashion. Even in Italy here—in "these provinces unjustly taken from our dominion"—we groan to see these malicious doctrines spreading—toleration, education, the Bible invading our domains: "translations of the sacred books, everywhere scattered to corrupt the faith—the removal from the authority of the Bishops of the education of youth—the erection of Protestant temples and public schools in many cities of Italy!" All of which we hereby "reprove and condemn, and declare null and void."

The Pope, having exhausted his logic, ends his Allocution by an appeal to history. "Has it not been the See of Peter which has civilized barbarous nations? Was it not the Papacy which founded those charitable institutions, &c. Was it not"—meanwhile growing warmer and warmer—"Yes, we repeat it, this See has rendered the greatest services to humanity, and there are in existence numerous monuments of its wisdom." Such is the poor sophism in which the Papal head gets entangled. It is unconscious that times have changed—that what was once a beneficent ministering agency of material, intellectual and spiritual culture has now become a putrid carcass, which men would fain have out of the way. The reminiscence of the Hildebrands, with their feet on the necks of kings, is one thing; quite another the spectacle of this poor old dotard, maundering among his Cardinals, like a conclave of ancient crones chattering over the exploits of their youth while every impulse that gave to that age vigor and vitality has departed.

TOOMBS AS A TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENT.—The absence of Senator TOOMBS from Washington will be felt more seriously by the newspapers of Georgia than in any other quarter. During his recent stay at the Capital he acted as special telegraphic correspondent for several of the prominent journals in his State, and it must be confessed that he discharged his duties faithfully and most effectually for the accomplishment of his own ends. Finding that the appeals of Mr. STEPHENS were bringing the people to reason, he dispatched a telegram immediately upon his arrival at Washington, stating that the Republican Senators had rejected his own, as well as Mr. CRITTENDEN'S compromise measures, and that there was no hope but in immediate secession. This information lacked one essential characteristic,—truth,—but the feigned acquiescence of Mr. TOOMBS in the plans of the co-operationists gave it plausibility and weight which it would not otherwise have possessed. It was spread through the State on the eve of the election of delegates to the State Convention, and probably helped to change the result in some of the doubtful counties.

But this was not enough. Between the day of election and that fixed for the assembling of the State Convention there was abundant time for the enthusiasm in favor of secession to cool; a little precipitation was necessary to keep up the excitement, and "R. TOOMBS" dispatched a telegram to the credulous Governor of Georgia informing him that Fort Pulaski was in danger. Forthwith troops were sent thither, and the State was committed in favor of treason. After having accomplished this result, Mr. TOOMBS stayed in Washington long enough to telegraph "SEWARD'S speech puts an end to all hope of adjustment," and then traveled after his dispatch as fast as steam could carry him, to assume the management of the Georgia Convention.

Now, this series of achievements demonstrates beyond the shadow of a doubt that Mr. TOOMBS has mistaken his vocation. The epigrammatic terseness of his style, and the slight foundation which his dispatches have in truth, show that nature designed him to be the special telegraphic correspondent of some journal which depends for its circulation on making continual sensations. When reason resumes its sway in Georgia, as it is sure to do in course of time, the people of that State will realize the mistake which they perpetrated in making Mr. TOOMBS a Senator, and we trust that his successes in the profession which he has so lately adopted will remove all doubt from his mind, as to the field in which his talents may be exercised to the best advantage.

FOREIGN COMMERCE AND THE SECEDING STATES.—It is stated that Lord LYONS and Mr. SCHLEIDEN, the Minister from Bremen, have asked the Secretary of State whether duties on foreign goods can be paid to the revenue officers of a seceding State, and also whether the United States will recognize clearances granted by such State. These inquiries will compel the Government to act upon some of the questions to which the secession movement gives rise. The necessities of commerce, in which Foreign Powers have an interest, will bring about that legal definition of the actual condition of affairs which the Administration seems so unwilling to give.

As a matter of course, there can be but one answer to these inquiries. The duties upon foreign imports are imposed by laws of the Federal Government for its support,—and must be paid to its agents,—who alone have authority to give receipts for its payment. So long as there is a Collector at Charleston, duly appointed and recognized by the Federal Government, he can receive duties on imported goods, and the importers have no concern with the disposition which he may make of the money. If he sees fit to hand it over to the State authorities, that is a matter which he must settle with the government from whom he holds his commission. The same thing is true of clearances. If issued by appointees of the General Government, they are valid,—no matter under what conditions, imposed by the State authorities, they may hold their places.

But the authorities of a separate State,—whether seceding or not, have no authority whatever to interfere with foreign commerce. Nor can the Government of the United States recognize their right to collect duties, or grant clearances, or in any other way assume the regulation of foreign trade. Such a recognition would be a virtual acknowledgment of their independence, for by the Constitution, jurisdiction over foreign commerce is expressly reserved to Congress. Until these States have achieved their independence, and been recognized as sovereign by other Powers, they have no right to a flag or to any other national character than that given them by their connection with the United States.

Foreign traders have a right to proper notification of the course which the Government will pursue in regard to the entrance and exit of vessels at the ports of seceding States. It is usual, we believe, to fix some time in advance, after which the rigorous rule of law will be applied to all such cases. And it will clearly become the duty of our Government to take immediate action upon this matter.

PURITY OF THE ERMINE—A LIBEL SUIT.—Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Member of Assembly from this City, has introduced a bill into the Legislature giving priority in the Courts to a prosecution for libel against JOHN CLANCY, Esq., Editor of the *Leader*, by Judge WHITE, chosen one of the Judges of the Superior Court at the late election. The bill itself is so unusual as to require a statement of the circumstances which have led to its introduction.

Some weeks after the election the *Leader* published an article seriously impeaching the professional integrity of Judge WHITE, for which the latter commenced an action for libel in the Supreme Court, where the crowded state of the Calendar renders a trial impossible for two or three years. The *Leader* persisted in maintaining the truth of its original statements, and demanded that Judge WHITE should either transfer the case to the Common Pleas, where it could be tried within two or three months, or else proceed by indictment, Mr. CLANCY, the Editor, offering to waive all technical objections to the commencement of a criminal suit after a civil suit had been instituted, and also offering to accept, so far as he was concerned, the appearance of the Attorney-General of the State as prosecuting officer in the cause. He was also willing that Judge WHITE, if fearful of any prejudices possibly existing against him in certain quarters of this City, should change the venue to any county in the State; and finally Mr. CLANCY gave notice that if none of these offers were accepted, he would endeavor to have a bill passed by the Legislature taking the cause of "WHITE *vs.* CLANCY" from its present place on the Calendar of the Supreme Court, and setting it down for trial as the first cause in the term next succeeding the passage of the bill.

Under these circumstances, it seems to be desirable, in every point of view, that this case should be brought to a speedy trial. The reputation of a Judge ought to be above suspicion or reproach; and no such attacks upon it as those made and persisted in by the *Leader*, whose editor is County Clerk, and supposed, therefore, to have free access to the documents relating to the subject, should be permitted to pass without prompt and thorough scrutiny. Judge WHITE himself should be foremost in the endeavor to secure a speedy trial of the prosecution which he has commenced for the vindication of his personal and professional character.

THE BATTLE OF MORRIS' ISLAND.—One is really disposed to forget the serious aspect of the affair, in reading the Charlestonian version of the firing into the *Star of the West*. The *Courier* gives a solemn account of what it calls "the engagement," and describes the heroic courage of the men who manned the battery upon Morris' Island, and fired seventeen shots at an unarmed steamer. It is attempted to create the impression that a battle has been fought, and that the South Carolinians have won a signal victory. We may expect to hear soon that medals have been struck for the survivors, and that a monument will be raised to commemorate this great event in the South Carolinian war of independence.

KINDLY BUT NOT SEDUCTIVE.—We received a package of the TIMES last night, with this indorsement:

"Returned from Columbus, Georgia, where the proprietors would be hung were they to show their heads."

We shall not "show," under such circumstances. We would not go half that distance for the promised reward.

Arrivals in the City.

Ex-Gov. Fairbanks, of Vermont; W. B. Couts, of California; H. R. Stevens, of Newburgh; Dr. D. S. Brock and lady, of Liverpool; A. Paul, of New-Hampshire, and J. E. Whipple, of Lansingburgh, are at the Astor House.

Hon. A. Munroe, of New-York; W. B. Hale, of Cincinnati, and C. O. Chapin, of Massachusetts, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

H. S. Callender, H. S. Hallett and J. W. Fletcher, of Boston; J. E. Blythe, of St. Louis; W. E. Furness, of Philadelphia; F. J. Fettyplace, of Mobile, Ala.; C. Richmond, of Detroit, and N. J. Emmons, of Illinois, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Dean Richmond and S. Drullard, of Buffalo, and Hollis White, of Niagara Falls, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. S. Brooks, of the steamship *Edinburgh*; Wm. Kelley, of England, and W. Lewison, of Glasgow, are at the Everett House.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—This Board met secretly yesterday and dismissed Sergeant WEED, of the Fourteenth Ward, from the force. Sergeant JEREMIAH PETTY, of the Fourteenth Ward, was created Captain and sent to the Fifth Ward in place of Captain CUREY, also dismissed. Roundsman PERL, of the Third Ward, was made Sergeant, and transferred to the Fourteenth Ward.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Impossibility of Destroying the United States Government,

Disappointment of the Secessionists—A Formidable Reaction in the South—The Cotton Question—Probable Action of Foreign Governments, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The secession leaders have discovered that breaking up the Union and destroying the Government are not synonymous terms. It is not the former of the consummations that they designed, but the latter; and notwithstanding their persistent declarations that the Union is dissolved, they all confess that the Government still stands. Their hopes of forming a successful Southern Confederacy all depend upon success in breaking up the Government, although that was not their way of stating it. If they could destroy the Government of the United States and create a sort of political chaos, they had no doubt that their Southern Confederacy would speedily absorb and attach to it all the Free States except the "fanatical States of New-England." This they expected to accomplish through the medium of a political party in the North sympathizing with them in their views of Slavery,—or rather they expected to strengthen the old Democratic Party as their ally, and give it power enough to hand over the body of Free States to the oligarchy. But they have spoiled their game by their own precipitation. Had they been more prudent, they might possibly have betrayed the Northern Democracy into their service, by deluding them—just as SLIDELL, GWIN & Co. deluded the President—into the idea that they did not mean treason, but only a political brag game, to frighten the Republican Party out of the fruits of their November victory. By trying practical secession, seizing public property, and at last firing upon the flag of the Union, the Secessionists have betrayed themselves instead, have exposed their evil designs, startled the patriotism of the whole North, and in that sentiment have banished partisanism as a controlling force in the public mind.

The Government is to be sustained: that is clear now to every unprejudiced eye, unless the seceding States have strength to make offensive war against the adhering States, and to overpower them. This being so, the policy to be pursued by the Government foreshadowed in this correspondence some weeks ago, will surely be followed. That policy is one which, while maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Government over all the States, at the same time keeps the forces of the Union on the defensive, and compels the seceders either to yield submission to the laws, or come out in bold, open and powerful aggressive movements, to break down said forces of the General Government. The collection of the revenues by revenue-cutters, supported by the Navy if needs be, outside the range of the shore batteries of the Disunionists, is the peaceful solution of the whole question in due time, if no legislative compromise can be agreed upon. As that question has been thoroughly discussed, and the policy has been heretofore presented more fully in detail, I do not propose to examine it further now, but rather to inquire whether the seceding States can find any escape from the consequences of virtual blockade of all their ports by a naval force of the United States.

We have already seen that secession does not command the intelligent support of thinking men in the South, but is the product of passion and prejudice, in which reason has not participated. They will not *stop* in their mad career to think, and all argument to show the groundlessness of their complaints against the North are thrown away. They are bent on destroying the Union, and may not pause to consider the consequences of secession until a blockade of their ports shall have made them understand the strength of the Government they defy, and brought upon them the pressure of their own willful acts. They cannot make aggressive war against the Government, and when they reach the point where they are compelled to recognize that fact, they *must* think, and then the conservative element will against rise uppermost. Already we have abundant evidence that this sort of reaction has begun. The secession leaders in Mississippi and Florida telegraph the conspirators here that a single *faux pas* will turn the tide against them at home. Virginia and Maryland come up to the mad work very slowly; Arkansas hesitates to initiate secession; North Carolina notifies the world that she still thinks the Union worth preserving; and in Texas the Union men have flung their banner boldly to the breeze, and are openly contesting every inch of ground with the Secessionists. Even South Carolina is crippled in her finances by the first tax-levy for secession purposes; and from all the South the indications are that the secession leaders are doing their best to keep the financial burden on the shoulders of property-holders alone, thus confessing that any practical pressure upon the "poor whites," on whom they rely to keep their revolution at the sticking peint, will be certain to drive them over to the opposite extreme. Cure them of the delusion that European Governments will come with fleets to open their ports to the export of cotton, and the money pressure upon the masses of the seceding States (in the event of blockade) will speedily defeat the machinations of the political leaders, and bring the people back to loyalty, when, and when alone, terms of definitive settlement of the Slavery question can be arranged. Especially will this prove true, when the seceding States learn, as they must soon, that there is no considerable party at the North sympathizing with them in the work of breaking up the Government, for *any* cause.

Will France make a war with the United States to open our Southern ports? Certainly not,—for, in addition to the many other reasons that might be cited, she has no necessity to adopt so expensive a means of getting cotton. Liverpool is the great cotton mart of the world, and was the source from which the entire Continent obtained all their supply of raw cotton until within a few years. Now as the number of bales required by the Continental States is inconsiderable when compared with the wants of England, the laws of trade will certainly carry the manufacturers of the Continent again to Liverpool for their entire supply, in preference to attempting a direct trade with the South: and of course, if the necessities of England for cotton are not so great as to compel her to go to war to get it, France is much less likely to try the costly experiment. But the South cannot prevent England from getting an abundant supply of the great staple except by ceasing its production. As you have repeatedly shown in the *Times*, the necessity of selling cotton is at least as imperative as that of *buying*; and if cotton is raised, it must find a market,—and I propose to show that it will do so by indirect means, if the course of the South is such as to interrupt those that are cheaper and more direct.

The act of Congress of May 27, 1848, allows "steamers or other vessels to trade coastwise between one port of the United States and one or more other ports, touching, if desired, at foreign ports." The revenue laws also prescribe that "if no Collector or Surveyor is to be found within five miles of where a coasting vessel is discharging, the captain shall deliver his manifest to the Collector or Surveyor of the next port he arrives at." It will be seen from the above that if the Secessionists should succeed in driving out the Collectors from every Southern port, the lines of steamers between New-York, Charleston, Savannah and New-Orleans would continue to bring the products of the South to the former of these ports, as heretofore,—and the absence of *foreign* shipping

cause of the obstacles to their fulfillment of the requirements of the revenue laws of the United States, would simply stimulate the coast trade, creating the necessity at once for the establishment of additional lines of coasting vessels between New-York and Mobile and Galveston, also. Thus, the coasting trade would be increased by just so much as the foreign shipments are reduced in consequence of the absence of Custom-houses,—and instead of the American carrying-trade being destroyed, as the Secessionists propose, it would be increased, as foreign vessels are not permitted to participate at all in such coasting trade. The ultimate result would be this: Our coasting vessels would carry all the cotton to New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, where, after the home demand had been supplied, foreign bottoms would compete with Americans in carrying the remainder to Europe. This roundabout route and the transhipments, would involve additional and heavy expenses to be added to the cost of the transportation—*all* of which would ultimately come out of the pockets of the planter, for the price of cotton is regulated by the demand for the staple, and not by the cost of its production or transportation. Thus, the whole cost of embarrassing the trade would be charged against the Cotton States, while the very fact that the cotton has to touch a Northern port would secure to Northern manufacturers all their desired supplies; and, of course, Europe would get her supply, and has no occasion to make war for it.

The South could suppress this coasting trade only by one of two ways—by such State action as would prevent their merchants from shipping their products coastwise, or by cutting off the supply. To do the latter is to ruin themselves, and the attempt to accomplish it would be the surest means of counteracting public sentiment in favor of the secession revolution. Let us see, then, what would be the result of non-intercourse by sea. Already the uncertainty attending business in Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans has checked the movement of cotton from the interior toward these and other Gulf ports. As a consequence, we see the inexorable laws of trade are floating the cotton *up* the current of the Mississippi to Cairo, whence, *vid* the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Grand Trunk Railroad, it finds its way to the Atlantic seaboard in search of a peaceful and safe market, like all other property fleeing from disturbance, as a man flees from a pestilential city. The effect of this movement—which will greatly increase in volume, if the obstructions to Southern trade continue—is simply to make Montreal a factor for Southern cotton instead of New-Orleans; and eventually, if the Southern ports are closed absolutely to trade, the South must get its supplies from the exterior world by the same route;—the increased expense of transportation in each case coming out of the pockets of the planter and the Southern consumer. Cotton and trade must have an outlet. Dam them up in one place, and they must overflow in another. For practical illustration of a law which every political economist fully understands, we have only to refer to the increased trade of Wilmington, N. C., and Norfolk, Va., during the last fortnight, consequent upon the interruption of trade at Charleston, its natural outlet, and to the cotton brought over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad only last week—the first shipments of the kind since that magnificent work was completed. The results thus indicated by exceptional cases would become the rule, if the Gulf and Southern Atlantic ports were closed. Then Cairo and Cincinnati would become cotton marts; the Cotton would reach New-England, New-York and Montreal, by river, rail, lake and canal. *Vid* Portland and Montreal, Europe would obtain the great body of her supplies; for just as certainly as cotton is raised and cannot be eaten, it must find its way to market by whatever *peaceful* avenue is open, whatever the cost of transportation by it. As the Illinois Central and Grand Trunk Railroads are in English hands, we have another reason why England should not go to war to open the Southern ports. Her selfish interests lie, in fact, in the closing of the ports aforesaid, if she is to be controlled by any such considerations in her action on secession; and thus we shall find Manchester, Exeter Hall and the comercial world of England all uniting in reaping common benefits from the insanity of the Cotton States. These considerations leave our Southern friends only one resource, if they are really determined to bring mighty England at their feet, and to compel her to give up her moral convictions against Slavery, namely, to discontinue the production of cotton altogether. For, I repeat, if they raise it they must sell it, and if they compel it to take a circuitous and unnatural road to market, the largely increased risk, expense and delay are chargable to themselves, and must be paid for out of their staple itself. Can any man doubt that actual experience of these and similar effects of obstinate attempts to break up the Government will in due time cause a reaction in the Southern mind against the political gamblers who lure their followers to ruin? S.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Poisoning Case in Bergen.

A TURN IN AFFAIRS—EVIDENCE OF PROFESSOR GARDNER AND OTHERS.

The inquest on the body of Mr. JOHN TUTTLE, who died on Friday week, as was supposed from poison, or, malpractice, was resumed, yesterday afternoon, before Justice SPEER at Greenville.

Prof. GARDNER, of the New York Medical College; Dr. DOUGLAS, Editor of the New-York *Medical Journal*; LEON ABBETT, Counselor, and others from New-York, were present. A large number of spectators were also present.

Dr. L. Elberg was first called upon, and made a statement, the substance of which is as follows: Mr. Tuttle came to my office on the 29th of December ult., and desired to be examined; I did so, and found him suffering from pulmonary disease and a distressing cough; his throat was also ulcerated; the patient said that he was not under any physician's care, but was taking some of Rev. Mr. Williams' medicine; for his throat I prescribed a Belladonna water-swab and a gargle of chlorate of potash; the potash was to be used as a gargle very frequently during the day, and after several days I directed him to take a swallow of it four or five times a day; in order to save expense and the trouble of coming over frequently, I gave a prescription for eight ounces of chlorate of potash, to be made up into twelve packages, and directed him to gargle one powder in a quart of water each day, and after his throat became better, to swallow four or five mouthsful each day; I have been used to prescribe in this manner for consumption and diseased throat; I am not aware that a single person was ever poisoned by *pure* chlorate of potash, and, as far as I know, it is not a poison; those twelve powders, if they were pure chlorate of potash, could not have killed Mr. Tuttle; I graduated in one of the largest medical colleges in the United States.

Prof. Augustus K. Gardner, of the New-York Medical College, testified—That he had known Dr. Elsberg several years; first as editor of one of the leading medical journals recognized in the United States and Europe; also as a writer in various medical publications; also as a member of the Chirurgical College; and few men of his age were so well and widely known; the Professor then stated that the *chlorate* of potash has been in use many years as a medical agent, but only a few years generally; it is successfully used in diphtheria, both as a gargle and internally; it was first recommended for consumption by Dr. Fountain, of Davenport, Iowa, at the regular meeting of the Medical Convention, held at New-Haven, in June, in 1860; he had used it at the rate of ½ oz. per day for 6 weeks in succession; the Professor said—I think the dose prescribed by Dr. Elsberg an appropriate one, and it could not have resulted injuriously, if the chlorate of potash was pure, and that he had no idea that the patient died from the effects of this medicine.

Dr. J. H. Douglas, editor of the New-York *Medical Journal*, corroborated the above evidence, in respect to the standing of Dr. Elsberg; he had seen the doctor's diploma, which states that he is a graduate from the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia; he referred to various cases where the chlorate of potash had been successfully used in various diseases; he also stated that a gentleman told him in the morning that he had used a half ounce daily for a number of weeks, for pulmonary disease, with good effect; he had never known an instance, nor could he, by consulting authorities, find an instance of poisoning, by the use of pure chlorate of potash; he thought the death of Mr. Tuttle could not be attributed to the chlorate of potash ordered by Dr. Elsberg.

Dr. Olcott testified that he assisted Dr. Booth in making a *post-mortem*; they found one of the lungs nearly gone and the other considerably diseased; he might have lived for some time or not; he thought Mr. Tuttle's death was directly caused by some irritating substance in the stomach; at the time thought it was produced by the use of the potash, but since hearing the evidence of the other medical gentlemen, was not prepared to say that was the case; he had been in the habit of prescribing it only in very small doses, and did not know what effect it might produce given in large doses.

Dr. Booth was recalled, and stated that he had repeatedly examined Mr. Tuttle's throat and never saw much disease about the upper part; the tonsils were slightly enlarged and there was some irritation; he was called in on the 3d of January, and the patient died on the 11th; during this time he did not take any of the chlorate of potash, and only mild medicines were prescribed; from the statements of Prof. Gardner and Dr. Douglas, he judged that death was not caused by pure chlorate of potash, but it was something that Mr. Tuttle had taken was the cause of his death.

The Jury then retired, and after consulting some time, adjourned at 7 P. M., for the purpose of having the powders that Mr. Tuttle procured analyzed.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Federal Relations in the House—The Report Made and the Resolutions—Premises and Conclusions too far Apart—A Law to Punish the Sale of Arms and Loaning of Money to Rebels—The Anderson Resolutions—Reorganization of the Militia—The Chamberlains Bill—Adjournment and no Adjournment—Important Meeting, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 18, 1861.

The long-anticipated report of the Assembly Committee on Federal Relations came in this morning. I send you a copy for publication.

Mr. ROBINSON, in presenting the report, stated that the Committee had been pushed for time, and had therefore not as precisely determined as they could have wished.

As it was, the entire Committee agreed in the spirit of the report, but without being pledged to its views or even committed to its conclusions. The resolutions were not the views of even a majority of the Committee—hence they were submitted, as I wrote you they would be, for the consideration of the House.

The report, you will observe, after rehearsing the condition of the country, denies the right of secession, and demands that the National Government recapture the public property stolen by the rebels of the seceding States. It admonishes the Legislature of the necessity for a prompt preparation for the emergency that may demand the resources of the State to defend its integrity as a member of this Confederacy.

Having laid down their premises, the report draws thence the conclusions embodied in the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the State of New-York has witnessed, with deep regret and earnest reprobation, the attempt of some of the Slave-holding States to overthrow the National Constitution and laws, and to dissolve the Union, which has conferred inestimable benefits upon all sections—that she denies the right of any State to absolve itself from its allegiance to the Federal Government, and that she will put forth all her power and resources to maintain that Government and to aid in the enforcement of its laws.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur.) That the State of New-York sincerely desires to avoid civil war by every means consistent with her honor, and to meet her sister States in a conciliatory spirit, to consider all differences of opinion amicably, to remove all just causes of complaint, and by mutual concessions, to restore peace and harmony to the Union.

And Whereas, The government of the Territories has long been a disturbing element in our national councils, and has of late given rise to political divisions, that appear to admit of no compromise, and to threaten the integrity of the Union,—one party insisting that the National Government shall protect Slavery in the Territories, another that it shall prohibit it, and still another that it shall not interfere one way or the other.

And Whereas, All parties loyal to the Constitution and Union agree that each State has the sole and exclusive power of determining its own domestic institutions. Therefore, to the end that this impediment to our national harmony be forever removed,

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence, after the admission of Kansas as a State on her present application, *to divide all the remaining Territory so as to form two States*, to be admitted as States of the Union so soon as the inhabitants thereof shall adopt State Constitutions, Republican in form, *reserving the right of sub-division, with proper restrictions; or to divide the Territory after the manner of the Missouri Compromise: Provided*, That our said Senators and Representatives shall have assurances satisfactory to them that such disposition of the Territories will be generally assented to and will restore peace and harmony to the Nation.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur.) That these resolutions, with the vote of this Legislature thereon, be forthwith transmitted to the Governor of this State, to our Senators and Representatives in Congress and to the Governors of the several States of the Union.

LUCIUS ROBINSON
FROTHINGHAM FISH,
I. CHANDLER BALL,
WILKES ANGEL,
F. KERNAN,
W. J. McDERMOTT.

I have carefully read the report. I have closely studied the resolutions, and, for the life of me, I cannot conjecture how they came joined together. It is a worse conformation than BARNUM's mermaid, which was said to be codfish and monkey in equal proportions. The report recites the rebellion of South Carolina, *without cause*; the resolutions recommend the purchase of her return to the Union, by concessions to her insolent demands.

The report being read, Mr. KERNAN, of the Committee, expressed his dissent from so much of its spirit as suggested the coercion of the rebellious States. He was convinced that nothing was necessary but to let the insurgents have their own way, and after insulting our flag, return to the benefits which the General Government confers, whenever it may be their sovereign pleasure to do so.

Mr. PIERCE, another member of the Committee, dissented entirely from the spirit and letter of the report, and from the tenor and scope of the resolutions. He was for the Constitution as it is—the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. In place of a minority report, Mr. PIERCE offered a bill to punish as felony selling arms, loaning money, or furnishing supplies to any of the States at war with the National Government.

Now, you will observe, we have before the Legislature two reports, and two series of resolutions, emanating from Committees on Federal Relations of both Houses. They differ very materially. Which will pass—or will any pass? I think there will be nothing done, save and except to stand upon the Constitution and maintain that.

The Anderson resolutions have been quietly laid aside. The spirit that prompted the gift of a sword has been considerably damaged by his inglorious failure to protect the flag of his country, when it was insulted within his sight, and when he had the power to redress the wrong by the punishment of those who were engaged in the disgraceful scene enacted under the frowning but peaceful batteries of Fort Sumter. Until some explanation is given of his strange action when the *Star of the West* was bringing him reinforcements, there could not be a dozen men found to vote the resolutions now on the table.

In the Senate there was introduced the following bill:

SECTION 1. Subject to the laws of the United States, the Commander-in-Chief shall organize the militia forces of the State into as many divisions, brigades, regiments and companies, and in such manner, as in his opinion, the good of the service may require.

SEC. 2. All laws and parts of laws, inconsistent or conflicting with this act, are hereby repealed.

This is in substance the recommendation of the Military Convention lately held in this city.

The bill to amend the Charter, so as to give the appointment of Chamberlain to the Comptroller, came up for a third reading. Mr. LAWRENCE moved to lay it on the table. Mr. J. M. MURPHY moved to amend the second section, so that it would read as follows:

"Any Bank holding on deposit funds or moneys belonging to the City of New-York, shall forthwith pay over and deliver the same to the Chamberlain, who may be appointed by the Comptroller under the provisions of this act."

Hereupon ensued a discussion which showed a very mixed state of things. The war of the roses was nothing in comparison to the campaign of an hour and a quarter which the belligerents fought over this huge lump of the spoils. One Senator charged another with attempting to "thimble-rig the Senate." Another Senator talked about "if the shoe fits put it on." A third parried an insinuation by "considering the source, &c." When another said he "understood all about the bill," a retort was made that "very likely he did," with one of those peculiar twitches of the head which speak so forcibly.

Mr. MANIERRE urged its passage—reading letters from WM. C. CONNER, WM. M. TWEED, JAMES DAVIS, ORISON BLUNT, and SMITH ELY, Jr., in its favor. These were represented to be Supervisors, but they did not sign in an official capacity, and there were no signs nor tokens of their office, except that Mr. ELY's stationery appears to have come from the Supervisors' stock.

Messrs. LAWRENCE, GRANT, RAMSEY, ROBERTSON and FIERO made such resolute and active opposition to the speedy passage of the bill, and betrayed so much desire to have a better understanding of its provisions, that finally the motion to recommit to the Committee of the Whole prevailed, and it was made the special order for Tuesday next, by a vote of 15 to 11.

The Senate sensibly adjourned over until Monday evening. The House is tinctured with the belief that staying here in session is serving the State, and so refused to go over as the Senate did. By and by they will learn that delay and procrastination, and all that come from the legislation of inaction.

I think some day it will be ascertained that a most important company of gentlemen were assembled last evening in one of the best parlors of the Delavan House; that among those present were Messrs. DEAN RICHMOND, THURLOW WEED, ex-Governor SEYMOUR, and perhaps a dozen or less of like note and influence. The principal topics discussed were the condition of the country—the probabilities of the future—the policy to be pursued to extricate the seceding States from the effect of their precipitate action, the proposed Pacific Railroad, and the strength of that measure to heal the wounds of the Union, and restore its fractured cuticle to a sound and healthy state. The conclusions arrived at were, it is understood, committed to a special messenger, for communication to the powers that be and are to be, who left to day on his mission.

Speaking of the Pacific Railroad. Has it ever occurred to you that a railroad is a pacificator, a natural bond of union, and that our great oversight is not to have before this united the two oceans by an iron band weighing seventy pounds to the lineal yard? All creation couldn't break that. Take my word for it, that if anything keeps us from going to smash, it will be that project. If we do go to smash, and are ever tied together again, that will be the hymenial cord.

LEO.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. FIERO—To provide arms and equipments for the militia of the State.

By Mr. SPINOLA—Submitting certain propositions for amending the Constitution of the United States to the people.

By request of Mr. SPINOLA, it was laid on the table.

The bill provides for a special election for the purpose of taking a vote upon certain propositions for amending the Constitution of the United States, known as the Crittenden amendments.

Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill for the more perfect organization of the military forces of the State. It provides that the Governor of the State shall be subject to the laws of the United States; divides the military into as many divisions, brigades, regiments and companies as, in his opinion, the good of the service may require.

Mr. FIERO's bill provides for a special appropriation of $500,000 for providing arms and equipments for the militia of the State, the money to be expended under direction of the Governor.

The bill for reorganizing the Finance Department of the New-York City Government, came up for its third reading.

After a long debate, on motion of Mr. RAMSEY, the bill was recommitted to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for Tuesday.

Adjourned till Monday.

ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly, the Committee on Federal Relations, through their Chairman, Mr. ROBINSON, reported this morning.

The report was laid on the table.

Mr. KERNAN, of Utica, explained that while he approved of much of the report, and willingly accepted the proposed compromise, if acceptable to the South, yet he desired to say that he disapproved and condemned the war spirit prevalent at the North.

Mr. WATERBURY offered the following:

Whereas, It is currently reported that an agent from South Carolina is now in the city of Troy, in this State, negotiating for cannon for said State of South Carolina, now in a state of rebellion against the Government of the United States, and that certain citizens of said city of Troy have treasonably engaged in the manufacture of said cannon to be used against the Government of the United States.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the Committee on Public Defence be requested to ascertain the facts in relation to said report, and to communicate them to the House.

Mr. COZANS moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost, by 22 to 79.

Mr. KENNAN desired to debate the question, and the resolution was laid over.

The Speaker decided against a point of order raised by Mr. BENEDICT, that it was a privileged question.

Mr. FULLERTON by consent offered a preamble and resolutions for the gradual compensated emancipation of the slaves in the border States within forty years, and the colonization of blacks in Liberia. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill "to prevent the aiding, abetting and comforting of the enemies of the Republic," as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person or persons who shall sell or agree to sell, or in any way or manner negotiate the sale, transfer or delivery of any ship or vessel, or any arms or munitions of war, or any article usually known as contraband of war, to any State, Government, Association or body politic or corporate which has or shall have seceded from the authority or jurisdiction of the United States of America, and be in rebellion or hostility, or to any emissary, agent, officer or servant thereof, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison not less than two nor more than ten years, and shall thereafter be deprived of all the rights, privileges and immunities of a citizen of this State.

SEC. 2. Any person or persons who shall loan any money, credit or valuable thing to any State government, corporation or association which shall have seceded or shall have passed, promulgated or acted under any act, ordinance or declaration of secession from the United States of America, or shall be in rebellion or hostility to the authority of the said United States, and every person or persons who shall directly or indirectly buy, have, hold or receive, or bargain or negotiate the purchase, pledge, hypothecation or reception of any bond, bill, note or evidence of debt, issued, or purporting to be issued by any such State, government, corporation or association after such secession, or shall have in his possession any such bond, bill, note or evidence of debt, shall, on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of felony and be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison not less than two nor more than ten years, and any officer or agent of any corporation taking or holding the same in its behalf, shall be deemed principal therein in the first degree.

SEC. 3. Provides for punishment by five to ten years imprisonment and loss of citizenship for any who shall engage, enlist, hire, or procure, or who shall solicit, entice or propose to any other person to engage, enlist, hire or procure any other, or engage, enlist or hire himself or themselves to serve in any seceding or rebelling State, or in any State which shall design to act in rebellion or hostility to the United States.

Mr. WATERBURY introduced a bill to empower the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties to provide for paying witnesses in criminal cases the same fees as in civil cases.

Mr. FERRY introduced a bill to amend the act for facilitating the formation of agricultural societies.

Mr. KERNAN introduced a bill to authorize religious and charitable societies to lease, sell and convey real estate.

Mr. MYERS introduced a bill amendatory of the act for the payment of interest on canal drafts.

Mr. ARCULARIUS introduced a bill to change the name of the Marine Court of New-York to the City Court.

Mr. FARNUM introduced a bill to incorporate the Spring-street Railroad in New-York.

Mr. WEBSTER moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried.

Mr. DARCY introduced a resolution, calling on the Metropolitan Police Commissioners for a report as to fines, forfeited pay, &c.

Mr. SHAW moved to lay it on the table. Carried.

Mr. FULLERTON moved to make the report of the Committee on Federal Relations the special order for Wednesday. Laid on the table. Adjourned.

THE ASIA AT QUARANTINE.

QUARANTINE, Friday, July 18—9 P. M.

The steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 5th inst., has anchored in Quarantine.

We have been unable to board her, owing to the floating ice.

Rise in the Rate of Discount of the Bank of France.

From the London Daily News, Jan. 3.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—It was announced today, by electric telegraph, that the Bank of France, overcoming their long hesitation in face of the strong action taken by the Bank of England, have raised their rate of discount from 4½ to 5½ per cent. This measure may, perhaps, trouble French trade, but it is the only one possible under the circumstances. It ought apparently to have been adopted some time ago. France has to meet an adverse balance of trade of serious amount; and her first step must be to check the efflux of her capital as far as lies in her power. The Bank of France will, probably, be obliged before long to buy more gold here, and the rise in their rate to 5½ per cent. will render the operation less onerous than would otherwise have been the case. Nevertheless, the step, from its conservative and politic character, must be regarded with approbation both in France and here.

It is of some importance to remember that a considerable pressure will be put upon France, as well as upon ourselves, by the crisis in America. That country is one of the best customers that France possesses. During the last few weeks the American orders for French manufactures and other goods have rapidly slackened. They have now virtually ceased, and many previously given have been countermanded. America is the better able to dispense with any further supply, during her existing embarrassments, because many of the articles which she is in the habit of importing from France are of a luxurious character. The position will therefore be that France must go on importing from America the raw materials of manufacture, as well as breadstuffs, which she cannot do without, whilst America declines for the present to take her goods in return. This is a state of things which deserves the serious attention of the Directors of the Bank of France, as it constitutes an additional elemement of difficulty for them.

The Case of Jackalow.

TRENTON, Friday, Jan. 18.

A Jury was impanneled in the Jackalow case, to-day. The indictment for robbery on the high seas was read, and Col. CANNON opened the case on the part of the Government, setting forth the facts which he intended to prove. The first indictment is for robbery, in support of which the Government has the greatest amount of testimony. If convicted on this, the other indictments will probably not be tried. The case was adjourned to Monday.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Over a Million in Specie on the way to New-York.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, Jan. 18.

The Pony Express passed here at 1 P. M. on the 16th, but, in consequence of a heavy snow-storm, which prostrated the telegraph lines, we have not been able to transmit the news till now.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Arrived, 29th ult., bark *Otto*, Hamburg; 31st, ship *Orpheus*, New-York.

Sailed, 1st inst., steamer *Golden Age*, for Panama, carrying 215 passengers, and $1,265,000 in treasure. Among the passengers is Gov. WELLER, on his way to Mexico, to take the position of American Minister, and Senator NESMITH, of Oregon.

The following is a complete list of cabin passengers:

Col. John C. Fremont, Col. J. D. Fry, Gov. Weller, Secretary and sons, Col. Nesmith, U. S. Senator, Col. Ellery, Frecerick Billings, Geo. Gibbs, D. L. Ross, Alfred Pell, J. R. Woodward, Rev. Mr. Shuck, L. B. Harris, W. Lumis, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Coombs Scott and daughter, Mrs. S. L. Jacobs, Mrs. Ellenwood, Dr. J. L. McLean, G. W. Wright, C. C. Cooper, J. J. Taggart, Dr. E. White, E. Nuckle. Master Killela, J. P. Seaue Dr. Darm, Chas. Hopkins, D. W. Cheeseman, E. Wood, Thomas Gray, J. M Eldy, Capt John S. Dennis, Capt. R. J. Spencer, P. B Murdock, Henry Washburne, Sam Crill, Charles Sturgeon, John Hough, Mrs. Brown, T. W. Center, S. Trian, Wm. Orange, W. E. Parker, Mr. McHenry, T. M. McGregor, L. C. Baller. Mrs R. C. Broxtain, Miss Mina Massennan, Miss M. A. Ward, Capt. Coal, James Gibson, D P. Baldwin, Charles Newton, J. Y. McDuffee, F. Steinhart, J. Goldsmith, N Bachman, A. Altemeyer, E. C. Kohn, J. M. Odenheimer, Myer Kohn, J. M. Eckfeldht, Geo. K. Washington, Wm. Hendrickson, Geo. M. Hansen, J. Galt, Mrs Clampett, W. Y. Patch, A Elliwain, L. Y. Cummings, J. D. Cartwright, J. E. Parks, W. Collins, A. Rowsark, James Evans, George Kappitts, Edward Thompson, John Bayley, Mrs Rousaut, John Wolf, August Graudeu, C. Taylor, Mrs. Dennis, John Caruthers, A. Mayer, Dr. Safely, C. B. Keeler, B. D. Forsyth.

COMMERCIAL.

There has been no trade worth reporting this week. An unexpected stringency in the money market forms the principal topic of conversation in business circles, and is thus accounted for by the *Evening Bulletin* of to-day.

[TELEGRAPHIC.—Here the line gave out west of Pittsburgh.]

Burning of the Ship Globus at Sea.

CREW AND PASSENGERS ALL RESCUED EXCEPT ONE.

NORFOLK, Friday, Jan. 18.

The ship *Morning Star*, Capt. CAMPBELL, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, from Liverpool with salt and iron, bound to City Point, has arrived in Hampton Roads with 149 passengers and crew from the ship *Globus*, Capt. BLANCKE, bound to New-York, burned at sea on the afternoon of the 12th inst. All on board were saved except one, who jumped into the sea. The *Globus* was enveloped in flames in half an hour from the time she took fire, and there was scarcely time to save the passengers. Her general cargo, and the baggage and clothing were lost. There was a heavy sea running. Capt. BLANCKE was the last to leave the burning ship. Owing to the heroic exertions and gallant conduct of the two Captains and crew, all were saved. The Captain of the *Morning Star*, his wife, daughter and crew, paid every possible attention to the destitute passengers, among whom were sixty females and a number of children. The *Morning Star* was short of provisions, but was supplied by the British brig *Boomerang*, Capt. YOUNG, of Newcastle, bound to New-York, herself short of provisions. Every attention has been paid to the passengers here by Col. MYERS, the British Consul. They will be sent to New-York by the first steamer.

Court Martial of Col. Corcoran.

ADMISSIONS BY THE ACCUSED TO SAVE TIME—ABSENT WITNESSES.

The Court met promptly at 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

After the reading of the minutes, Mr. O'GORMAN, for the accused, requested the Judge Advocate to state specifically what disobedience of orders was to be proven, under the charges and specifications. At the last meeting, evidence had been taken to prove that the accused did not order out his Company of Lancers on the Prince of Wales parade; that he refused to promulgate the order for the regimental parade; and, that the regiment did not parade. He would ask whether it was intended to prove all these, and whether those were all the acts charged?

The Judge Advocate replied that perhaps it would be as well to state that the prosecution intended to prove that the accused did not order out his regiment to parade on the 11th of October.

Mr. O'GORMAN wished to know to simplify the proceedings. The defendant was prepared to admit that he did not issue any order to his regiment to parade for the reception of the Prince of Wales on the 11th of October.

Gen. SPICER—(President of the Court.)—The Court would inquire whether the accused will admit that the order was served on him?

Mr. O'GORMAN—No, Sir.

Gen. HALL, Gen. MORRIS, and other witnesses were here called for the prosecution, but, as those gentlemen could not be found, the court adjourned until Monday next, at 4½ o'clock, when it is expected the case will be closed so far as this court is concerned.

Mount Washington Institute.

EXHIBITION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEWSBOYS.

The students of the Mount Washington (CLARK and FANNING's) Institute gave an exhibition last evening at the French Theatre, No. 585 Broadway, for the benefit of the Newsboys' Lodging House. The exercises consisted of declamations and the performance in costumes of "Cato," and "To Paris and back for five pounds." The amateurs all acquitted themselves with credit.

Messrs. Chas. J. Blives, A. G. Vanderpoel, W. N. Goudlay, I. H. and J. O. Fowler, Jas. L. Price, John C. Greyer and Chas. T. Orx, sustained the principal characters. During the evening the proceeds of the exhibition were publicly presented to the representative of the Newsboys' Lodging house, by GEO. VAN WYCK, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. Music under the direction of M. VAILLANT, entertained the audience between the acts. The house was quite full.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for Monday next: Nos. 36, 37, 38, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 52, 55, 56, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 10, 47, 66. Ordered, that all orders to show cause returnable to-day, motions noticed or adjourned till to-day for a hearing, are further adjourned to the 26th.

Brandreth's Pills.
ENTIRELY VEGETABLE AND HARMLESS.
ESTABLISHED 1751.
Best and safest purgative known.
NEW STYLE,
Covered with CONCRETE CIDER.
Price 25 cents per box of 25 pills, and 50 cents per box containing 60 pills. Warranted to please.
Office, No. 294 CANAL-ST.,
And No. 4 UNION-SQUARE.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere undershirts and Drawers, Half-Hose, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of Traveling Shirts and heavy knit wool Jackets, the best article made for out-door and skating exercise.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Radical Cure of Hernia, or Rupture.—Dr. S. B. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

$40. Parker Sewing Machines. $40.
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE THREAD, RAPID, NOISELESS AND BEAUTIFUL.
Under Patents of Howe & Co. Agents wanted.
NO. 469 BROADWAY. PARKER SEWING M. CO.

Croup! Croup! Croup!
Dr. E. B. FOOTE'S MAGNETIC CROUP TIPPET, worn about the neck at night, is warranted to prevent Croup. Price $1. For sale at the drug stores, or the principal office, No. 546 Broadway, New-York. Sent by mail on receipt of the price, postage paid.

All First-class Sewing Machines,
TO RENT AND FOR SALE,
At manufacturers reduced prices, at the
NEW-YORK SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM,
No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices,
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies White Satin, Kid, and Linen Gaiter Boots and Slippers, for Balls and Parties. India Rubber Boots and Shoes for Snow and Rain. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, Southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

POWLES—REVELEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Jan. 17, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, D. D., HENRY POWLES to ANNIE E. REVELEY.

WOLTGEN—LAHENKEN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday evening, Jan. 17, by Rev. A. Schmidt, Mr. MICHAEL WOLTGEN to Miss MAGDALENE T. LAHENKEN, all of above place.

PIER—SAVAGE.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 5, by Rev. E. W. Adams, N. W. PIER, of New-York, to JOSEPHINE W., daughter of Hon. A. W. Savage, of Rahway, N. J.

NEILSON—BALCH.—In Newport, R. I., on Thursday, Jan. 17, by Rev. Dr. Balch, assisted by the Bishops of Vermont and Delaware, JOHN NEILSON, of New-York, to AUGUSTA, daughter of Rev. Dr. Balch.

DIED.

GIBSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, JOHN, eldest son of William and Jessie Gibson, aged 31 years and 15 days.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his father's residence, corner of Broadway and 13th-st., on Monday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

CODWELL.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 18, JOHN W. CODWELL, aged 44 years, 6 months and 9 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Spring-st. Church, corner of Spring and Varick sts., on Sunday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BLEAKLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, WILLIAM BLEAKLEY, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 274 Greenwich st. His remains will be taken to the family burying ground in Scrantonburgh, N. J., for interment.

GILFORD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, SAMUEL GILFORD Jr., in the 37th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 18 Bond-st., without further invitation.

NEWBOLD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, ANN PLEASANTS, widow of the late George Newbold.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 50 East 21st-st., without further invitation.

REMSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Jan. 17, after a short illness, FRANCIS JOHNSTON, son of Edward and Matilda Remsen in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, No. 67 Ryerson-st., between Myrtle and Flushing avs., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

CARLE.—On Fourth Day, the 16th inst., of pneumonia, SILAS CARLE, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Westbury Meeting House, on First Day, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice. The Long Island Railroad cars will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 o'clock and 15 minutes; returning after the funeral.

BAISLEY.—In Brooklyn, at No. 34 Court-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 15, MARY ELEANOR BIRD, wife of John Baisley.

The funeral will take place on Monday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-st., rear of the City Hall, Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

SIMMONS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Jan. 18, CAROLINE, wife of Geo. W. Simmons, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 141 South 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., at 10 o'clock A. M., this day, (Saturday,) 19th inst. Her remains will be taken to Spottswood, N. J., for interment.

☞ New-Jersey papers will please copy.

FLEET.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Friday morning, Jan.

ACCIDENT TO AN EMIGRANT AND FREIGHT TRAIN—SEVEN CARS IN THE RIVER.—The Emigrant and Freight train on the Hudson River Road, Thursday morning, about 1½ o'clock, was thrown from the track into the river, by a bad joint, causing the displacement of a rail, near the bridge between Cruger's crossing and the drawbridge. Seven cars were thrown into the river and the bridge was much damaged. No person was injured. The bridge is being repaired with great promptness.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.—A letter received in this city, dated Kanagasaki, Japan, Oct. 12, 1860, says that a Prussian Embassy was then at Yedo, trying to get a treaty. Two weeks previously a severe typhoon passed over the place, which blew down fourteen stone-houses, and wrecked a ship which the Japanese had purchased from the Dutch.

A great change has come over the populace. When American traders first made their appearance in that country a few years ago every article was cheap, but is now as dear as in the United States.

Then it was impossible to sell anything to the Japanese; now there can be sold a great quantity of American manufactured goods. The writer is in hopes, now that the war in China is over, that the French and English fleets will come to Japan to right things in that country.—*Boston Traveller, Jan. 16.*

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious on *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many imitations under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS' upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 625 Broadway, sole Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY JAN. 28, 1861,
THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION
IN
ITS NATIONAL ASPECT.
By ELIAS PRISSNER,
Professor in Union College.
1 vol., 12mo. Price 60 cents.
REPLIES TO HINTON ROWAN HELPER,
DISCUSSES THE SLAVERY QUESTION IMPARTIALLY,
AND PROVES THE
UNION MUST BE MAINTAINED.
The work will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of 60 cents, and will be sold by all booksellers.
H. H. LLOYD & CO., Publishers,
No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.

VANDYKE REVIVED.
Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE'S Sermon in reply to the Pro-Slavery Sermon of Rev. Henry J. Vandyke, D.D., of Brooklyn, on the
CHARACTER AND INFLUENCE OF ABOLITIONISM."
For sale by WM. ERVING, No. 5 Beekman-st., N. Y.
Price per hundred, $7; 10 cents, single.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS,
FOR CASH,
In Liquidation of the estate of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
At No. 561 Broadway,
Commencing MONDAY, Jan. 7.

The entire stock will be sold at retail at an IMMENSE REDUCTION.

The stock consists in part of
Rich Plain, Figured and EVENING SILKS,
by the yard and in robes,
POPLINS, FRENCH MERINOES,
VELOURS, CLOAKS,
REPS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
IRISH LINENS and LINEN SHEETINGS,
LINEN DAMASK and DAMASK,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c.,
SHAKER, SAXONY and WELSH FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c.
MOURNING GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
Also,
200 pieces FRENCH DE LAINES, at 20c. per yard.
200 pieces all Wool DE LAINES, at 20c. per yard.
200 pieces all Wool PLAIDS, at 25c. per yard.
100 pieces all Wool Printed FRENCH MERINOES, at 30c. per yard.
1,000 dresses 4-4 BRITISH CALICOES, at $1 50 per dress.
Also,
10,000 dozen first quality of ladies' KID GLOVES, at 75c. per pair.
Also,
A large lot of SILKS at 50c., 62½c. and 75c. per yard.

The whole must be sold by Feb. 1, next, as the store has been let, and the business must be closed.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

GLOVES, GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY.—Also, Ladies' and Misses Drawers, Vests, and Leggins. Children's Gloves, Mittens, Merino and Knitted Skirts. N. B.—Alexander's celebrated Gloves, all sizes, and a large assortment of small Wares and Fancy Goods, at ELGER'S Cheap Store, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

ZEPHYR WORSTED BEST QUALITY at 13½ cents. Just received a large assortment tinsel, shaded and tiger; also, patterns, needles, canvas, and slippers, Saxony yarn all colors. N. B.—Shetland veils 18 cents worth 50 cents; a great variety of fancy goods and small wares. A. ELGER'S Cheap Store, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., next to the jeweler's store.

FURS.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
PUBLIC NOTICE.
In consequence of the expected dissolution of the Union, and presuming that New-York will be a Free City, the
HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY
Have received instructions to sell at any sacrifice their stock of made-up
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
which is hereby offered at retail, at an immense reduction from former prices, for a short time only.
Apply at No. 54 Broadway.
MARK J. KING.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BELOW COST.
THE UNION. THE WHOLE UNION.
NOW AND FOREVER.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—MESSRS. O. & J. MOWRAY'S store, No. 289 Grand-st., was robbed some time between the hours of 10 o'clock Monday night, Dec. 31, and Wednesday morning, Jan. 2, 1861, of about 75 PIECES BLACK SILK, supposed value from four to five thousand dollars.
A reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS is offered for the recovery of the goods, or part in proportion for the amount received. O. & J. MOWBRAY,
No 289 Grand-st.,
Corner Forsyth, New-York.

LOST.—TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST, ON Thursday morning, in West 23d-st., between Ralston's Riding School and the corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, a small bushskin PORTEMONNAIE, containing about $40 in bills and change. The above reward will be paid on its return to the owner, at No. 15 East 25th-st., or No. 86 Broad-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY, 17TH Inst., a small black and tan terrier DOG, ears and tail clipped, and a white streak on his chest; answering to the name of Prince. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving him at No. 19 West 30th st.

LOST.—A DEEP FUR TIPPET, ON THURSDAY evening, Jan. 17, in going from No. 53 West 35th-st. to 5th-av., down 5th-av. between 33d and 34th sts. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 53 West 35th-st.

LOST—AT MR. FERRERO'S BALL, A FUR TIPPET. The finder, by returning the same to No. 388 Broadway, up stairs, will receive the thanks of the owner.

FARMS.

FARM AND MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange, the valuable Marble Quarry at Scarsdale, on the Harlem Road, 20 miles from the City, or about one hour; 64 acres of land, in full cultivation, and partly wood, with the quarry in full working order; saw-mill, stone-cutters' sheds, barns, stables, steam-engines, tools and machinery, and dwelling-houses. The quality of the marble is first-class, specimens of which may be seen in Messrs. Benkard & Hutton's stores in Pine-st., Morgan & Babcock's, corner of Broadway and White-st., and many others in the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

SPLENDID FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Within half a mile of a railroad station; contains 150 acres of the best farm land, best of buildings, and fruit in profusion; for situation, health and convenience it has few equals. Call on the owner, No. 16 Nassau-st., Room No. 4, New-York.

FARM WANTED IN ORANGE OR DUTCHESS COUNTY.—Wanted, a farm of about 80 acres, in either of the above counties; must have good house, barns, &c., and not be over two or three miles from depot. Address FARM, stating price and particulars, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

SPLENDID APPLE ORCHARD FOR $8,000, cash, 65 acres, 1,250 apple trees. Also, 1,100 peach trees and valuable marl pit, very healthy location, in Monmouth County, near Red Bank, N. J. See this week's *Independent*, or apply for printed statement to MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDSY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, or to purchase on easy terms, three small, narrow English-basement houses, adjoining, in a good location, suitable for residences for first-class tenants. Houses 13½ feet wide and having but one story above parlors will do. Such as are unfinished, and could be fitted up to suit the advertiser, would be preferred. Address A. M. Z., Box No. 132 *Times* Office, stating location.

A SMALL, COMPLETELY-FURNISHED house wanted, by a family of three; or would board a gentleman and wife till 1st May, in compensation for rent. Location must be respectable, and terms moderate. Address for ten days, L. T., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

FROM $10,000 TO $15,000 IN CASH, and the balance in good Brooklyn property, will be given for a strictly first-class four-story house in an unexceptionable neighborhood. Apply between 11 A. M. and 12 M., to R. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL NO. 2.—A Superior collection of choice tunes, newly arranged and composed, and a large number of excellent hymns, written expressly for this work, which are well adapted for Sunday Schools, Revival Meetings, Anniversaries, Christmas Festivals, Concerts, Temperance Meetings, Boys' and Girls' Meetings, &c., &c. The great success of SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL, No. 1 (400,000 copies having been issued the first 24 months of its publication) has induced the publisher to issue BELL No. 2. It contains 40 pages more than BELL No. 1. The music and words in BELL No. 2 are different from BELL No. 1. Orders received for more than 40,000 copies; 50,000 comprise the first edition. Price, in paper covers, 15 cents; $12 per hundred; postage 3 cents. Bound, 25 cents; $18 per hundred. Elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 30 cents; $23 per hundred; postage 6 cents. BELLS Nos. 1 and 2, bound together, 40 cents; $30 per hundred; elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents; $40 per hundred; postage 8 cents.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE ANniversary of the New-York Bible Society will be held in the Brick Church, Rev. Dr. Spring's, Murray Hill, corner of 37th-st. and 5th-av., SABBATH EVENING Jan 20, 1861, services commencing at 7½ o'clock. The Annual Report will be read by the Corresponding Secretary, and addresses may be expected from Rev. JAMES ELLIS and Rev. H. J. VAN DYKE, of Brooklyn. A collection will be made.
JAMES C. BOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the Sabbath School Missionary Association of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church will be held TO-MORROW EVENING in the Church, (corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st.,) at half-past 7 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER and the Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., Pastor of the Church. Singing by the children under the direction of Mr. Lucius Hart, including some words and music prepared especially for the occasion.

AN ASTRONOMICAL DISCOURSE ON *The Stability of the Solar System, as a Display of Divine Wisdom*, will be delivered by Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON, A. M., in the Church of the Messiah, in Adelphi-st., near Myrtle-av. Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Admittance free; a collection will be taken for the benefit of the Floating Church for Seamen, in New-York.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION of the Reformed Dutch Church, will hold their Second Anniversary TO-MORROW EVENING, 20th instant, in the Church corner of 25th-st. and 5th-av., at 7½ o'clock. Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., Rev. H. D. GANSE and Rev. PETER STRYKER will make addresses; no collection will be taken. The public are invited to be present.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. A meeting on the subject of *Holiness* at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. WM. HICKS, of East Baltimore Conference, will preach every Evening during next week, at 7½ o'clock, except Saturday. All are invited. Seats free.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Rev. S. A. BAKER, pastor, worship in Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. Subject: *Recognition of Friends in Heaven.* Concert of prayer at 3 P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Public invited.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Do the Scriptures teach any deliverance from the present fearful condition of the nations of the earth, short of the coming of Christ? If not, who are prepared for His coming, and what will be the consequences to all?

EIGHTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 18th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Annual Missionary services. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D. D.; at 2½ P. M., addresses to the Sabbath School, by Revs. T. CARLTON, D. D., and R. S. MACLAY; at 7 P. M., addresses by Rev. Bishop JANES, and Drs. DURBIN and CARLTON.

MESSIAH'S REIGN IN RIGHTEOUSNESS.—Preaching, TO-MORROW, in the Baptist Chapel, 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., by Rev. J. LITCH. Subjects: At 10½ o'clock—*Christ Crucified.* At 3 P. M.—*The Order and Necessity of the Resurrection.* At 7 P. M.—*The Great Salvation.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats are free.

REV. T. MARSDEN WILL PREACH IN the Dutch Reformed Church, 5th-st. and Avenue B, TO MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, his concluding sermon on the state of Separate Spirits. Subject—*Heaven, What is It?* Rev. Dr. WIGGINS will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. ANSON DUBOIS may be expected to preach in the EVENING. Seats free. All are cordially invited to attend.

MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH AT Abbitt Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next at the usual hour. Subject for the morning—*Serving Two Masters.* Subject for the evening—*Salvation: What is it?*

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The Seventh Anniversary of this Society will be held TO-MORROW. Anniversary Sermon by Dr FLOYD, at 10½ o'clock. Addresses by former pastors and others, at 3 o'clock. Sermon at 7, by the Pastor, Rev. W. MCALISTER.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION of New-York (Union) will hold their monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Free-will Baptist Church, 25th-st., near Broadway. Scholars and friends are invited to attend and take part.

JUDAS, THE COMMERCIAL MAN, WILL be the subject of the fifth discourse of the series at the 20th st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services at 3 o'clock. Rev. N. M. GAYLORD, of Brooklyn, will preach in the morning.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING AT NO. 187 Bowery every SUNDAY.—Subjects on the 20th, at 3 P.M.—*Should any Compromise be made upon the subject of Slavery?* At 7 P. M.—*Which has the most influence upon Civilization, the diffusion of Wealth or of Knowledge.* Platform free to all.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. Rev. MOSES BALLOU gives his sixth lecture on *The Morning of Life*, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Reaping and Tanking.* Rev. H. BLANCHARD, of Brooklyn, preaches at 10½ A. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av., Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector. Services as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the evening. Seats free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, formerly worshiping in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor, will hold Divine Service in the basement of their new Church in East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, on SUNDAY, the 20th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. ARIEL SILVER will deliver the next lecture of his course on the *Divine Language of the Sacred Scriptures*, TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, MORNING service at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited.

JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—Rev. Dr. VINTON, of Trinity Church, will preach before this Association at the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th-st. and 6th-av, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 20. Services at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Association.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. L. L. JANES, commencing at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Prayer Meeting at 6 P. M. Lecture and Prayer Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

IS IT PEACE?—"THE PROPHET SNOW," (So called,) will preach on *The Impending Doom of the Nations, and the Second Coming of Christ*, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Strangers in the City are invited.

THE ELEVENTH-STREET U. P. CONGREGATION may expect the Rev. S. F. FARMER to preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., and the Rev. J. BRASH at 7½ in the evening. No preaching in the morning.

HO, EVERY ONE THAT THIRSTETH—Isaiah, 55 1.—Those who are thirsting after the truth are cordially invited to Room No. 9 Clinton Hall every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., where the Gospel that Jesus and the Apostles preached is set forth.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach TO-MORROW, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner of Waverley-place.—Rev. J. W. DILLER, rector of St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday,) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

CHRISTIAN ISRAELITES.—J. L. BISHOP is to preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the sanctuary No. 108 1st-st., on the subject of *Israel's Redemption; the Second Coming of Christ; the Millenium, &c., &c.* Seats free.

JUDD PARDEE WILL SPEAK IN WILLIAMSBURGH SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, (the usual hour,) at No. 145 Grand-st. Subject—*The Remedy for the Existing Difficulties in Church and State.*

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. T. G. OSBORN, of the Allen-st. M. E. Church, and 7 in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF St. George the Martyr, 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rev. ALEX. S. LEONARD, D. D., Rector, is open for Divine Service every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and Afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH, THE TRANCE Medium, will speak in Dodsworth's Hall, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, 20th inst. By particular request, the lecture on *Gen. Andrew Jackson* will be repeated.

SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE.—SHORT LECture and circle, from 10 till 12 o'clock, at Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th av., third floor. Admittance free, and collection taken up.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The next social meeting will be held in the Rooms TUESDAY EVENING, 29th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, 17TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—Services on LORD'S DAY, (Jan 20,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject—*The Resurrection.*

MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. WALTER CLARKE, D. D., will preach in this church next SABBATH. Services at 10½ A.M. and 3 P. M.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach in the Chapel on Broadway and 34th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Deborah, the Savior of her Nation, and how she did it.*

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. J. P. KNOX WILL PREACH IN THE North West Church, 50th-st., near 8th-av., SABBATH, Jan. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SIXTH CHURCH.—THE BELOVED City. Apocalypse, Chap. xii., 7—13: And he (Lucifer, that old Serpent, called the Devil and Satan, a traveling preacher, going about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour) shall fix his tabernacle (dwelling) between the seas, (Jew and Gentile,) upon a glorious and holy mountain, (Zion,) and he shall come even to the top thereof, and none shall help him. At that time shall *Michael* rise up.—Daniel xi, 45. Daniel Milton *alias* Peter, having the keys of the kingdom of Heaven. GREENPOINT, Jan. 17 1861.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN, from a respectable family, lately arrived in this country, wishes to find a situation in an american family, upon easy conditions, to give lessons in the French and German languages, mathematics, arithmetic, geography, history, and in the elements of music, in exchange for board; best of City references can be given. Address C. A. W. M., care of Messrs. Welles & Gillette, No. 20 Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor, or one on third floor, to let, with board, suitable for a family or single gentlemen; house has all the modern improvements; neighborhood one of the best in the City; dinner at 6 Terms very reasonable. Apply at No 151 East 13th-st., west of 2d-av.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMAN, OR a gentleman and wife, can obtain good board, with fire and gas, in a private family; house with all the modern improvements; terms moderate; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

BOARDING.—A LADY COULD ACCOMMODATE a few parties with very well-furnished pleasant rooms in suite or single, with or without private table, on very advantageous terms. House first-class. Apply at No. 1,048 Broadway, near 21st-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, containing four furnished rooms, in a first-class private family; adapted for a gentleman and family or single gentlemen. Apply at 25 Abingdon-square, 8th-av.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and home comforts, at No. 23 West 23d-st. Respectable reference required. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY can be had at No. 125 West 21st House with all the modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING—AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE.—To let with full board, an elegant suite of rooms, on second story, fronting on Washington-place.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and a pleasant large room at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; also, a gentleman with a single room.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—FURnished rooms at No. 34 Cranberry-st, fronting on Willow, side entrance on Cranberry, one block from Columbia, and five minutes' walk from Wall and Fulton ferries. Gas, bath, &c., in the house.

BOARD IN FLUSHING.—A GENTLEMAN wishes to make arrangements for board, from 1st of May next, in a pleasant location in Flushing, not over twenty minutes' walk from the steamboat dock or depot, for himself, mother, wife, child and nurse, (rooms furnished or unfurnished,) and where breakfast can be had in time to take the first train or boat for New-York. Address J. G., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A QUIET HOTEL OR first-class boarding-house, for a family consisting of gentleman, lady, servant and two children; two large rooms required, not necessarily together; location between 4th and 9th Cavs., not above 30th-st; price not to exceed $60 per week. Address Box No. 2,036 New-York Post-office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—SEVERAL SMALL front rooms can be had, with board, at No. 48 East 16th st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms for two persons, including fire and gas, $10 50 and $11 per week. References exchanged.

TO LET.—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A WELL furnished front room, on the second story, with gas, water, &c., at No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References required.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—STEAM ENGINE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Building 26x50 four stories, fixed up with water closets, gas and water throughout. Location within less than five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton st. Ferries. In the building is a steam engine of ten horse power and boiler of twelve horse power, all complete in running order and nearly new, which will be sold with or without the lease of building. Apply to the WILMOT & KISSAM Manufacturing Company, Nos. 97 to 103 Front-st., Brooklyn, or JOHN DAVOL, No. 180 John-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 13 NINTH-STREET, BEtween 5th and 6th avs.; two stories, basement, attic, and cellar; bath-room, water-closet, hot and cold water, and gas; will be let from the present time to the 1st May, or longer. Apply at East River Insurance Company, No. 69 Wall-st., or at No. 319 5th-av., of ALEXANDER I. COTHEAL.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security. Apply will be $1,800. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 390 PEARL-STREET, stores, rooms, lofts, &c., a farm on Long Island near to Brooklyn, for sale; houses, farms, &c., $600; $5,000 wanted on good security. Apply at Perceval's Hotel, No. 21 Bowery, or to J. GAFFNEY'S office, No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 9.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE EXtensive manufacturing premises Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., covering both lots; they are well lighted, and near Broadway and Canal-st. Address, by post, MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st.

TO LET.—THE TWO STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 3 Beach st, with modern improvements; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—FIRST CLASS HOUSE to-let, furnished, for one or more years, to a small family, upon very reasonable terms. Apply to CHAS. W. ELLIOTT, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN LLEWELLYN Park, North Orange, N. J. The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is a newly built one of frame filled with brick, size 46x36, containing parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x30. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees, &c. On the place are many handsome forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. The place will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to
JOHN W. BURT, No. 27 Park-row.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, AT Orange, N. J., within three minutes walk of the Railroad Station, a commodious house, with ornamental grounds of near four acres. No expense has been spared in embellishing the place, and the trees and shrubbery are unsurpassed. The garden affords nearly every kind of fruit and is in fine cultivation. There are also on the premises a roomy stable and carriage-house, and a gas-house, on Woodworth's patent. Apply to HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, between 9 and 11 A. M., or at his office, No. 49 Main-st., Orange, during the remainder of the day.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 56 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FROM THE 1st of April, 1861, a large commodious house, with orchard, garden and ornamental grounds. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THREE VACANT LOTS, AT THE southwesterly corner of 23d-st. and 1st av. They are, together about 75 feet square, and are mostly excavated ready for building; a drain leads from the front of the lots to the sewer in 23d-st. It is an excellent location for a factory, each of the streets being 100 feet wide. $8 000 may remain on mortgage.
W. SILLIMAN, No. 32 Nassau-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb-av. adjoining the corner of Skillman st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No 227 Washington-st, New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A FIRST-class four-story house, with brown-stone front, No. 96 St. Mark's-place; house in good repair; lot 25x98 feet. For particulars inquire of J. H. GRAY, No. 72 Wall-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

STATIONERY.

PAPER AT PANIC PRICES.
I will sell for cash my stock, for the present ten per cent less than any other house in the United States.
A. P. HARD,
Wholesale Paper Warehouse,
at the old stand,
No. 44 Beekman st.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MONOCHROMATIC DRAWING-BOARDS for sale; $15 and $18 per gross, or $1 50 and $2 per dozen. Ten per cent off on orders of five or more gross. SAGE & LIVINGSTON, Paper Warehouse, No. 28 Beekman-st.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st Orders respectfully solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUAtion as chambermaid, or to take care of children, or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to make herself generally useful in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 154 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; also to wash and iron; good City reference. Apply at No. 360 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and taking care of children; has no objections to the country; two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 53 East 30th-st., corner of 4th-av., third floor, over the hardware-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl, late from Scotland, wishes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer in a respectable family. Best reference given. Apply at No. 242 West 36th-st., near 9th-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and plain sewing, or would take care of children; can do embroidery. Apply at No. 200 East 14th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR CHILD'S NURSE.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid, or as nurse and to do plain sewing, by a respectable young girl, with good references. Can be seen, for two days, between the hours of 9 and 4, at No. 175 Lexington-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress by a respectable girl; she thoroughly understands her business; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH WOman, a Protestant, who has had over 18 years' experience in England and this country, a situation as cook; she perfectly understands her business in any branch; has no objection to the country. Call, or add ess, for two days, No. 357 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family as a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 36 h st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room. Best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable woman as meat and pastry cook in a private family or in a private boarding-house; understands it in all its branches. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 4th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good plain cook washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a good plain cook; would do the general house work in a small private family; no objection to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 295 west 17th st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation in a hotel; would be a good help to do pastry cooking; is not afraid of work. Can be seen at No. 275 Bowery. References given if required.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress, or regular laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; wages $7,50 $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a young woman, as cook and laundress. Apply at 244 38th-st., between 9th and 10th avs

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—A well-disposed, active German girl desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and can wash and iron neatly; makes excellent bread and willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room; wages moderate.

AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A sober, honest and hardworking woman w

AUCTION SALES.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE

RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SETS, IN BROCATELLE, VALUABLE PAINTINGS ARTISTIC BRONZES, MARBLE GROUPS, &c.,

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock precisely, at No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., embracing every description of elegant rosewood parlor chamber dining-room and library furniture; rich china and silver ware; three full suites of magnificent parlor furniture; two elegant etageres; centre and sofa tables; Turkish lounges; marble and pier mirrors; valuable paintings; rich carpets, over six hundred yards beds and beddings; superb mattresses; elegant bronzes; mantel vases; silk and lace curtains with over four hundred lots of beautiful furniture, made to order; and for positive and peremptory sale—rain or shine. Men will be in attendance to remove the goods for purchasers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

RECEIVER'S SALE OF ENGLISH AND SWISS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, POSTPONED FROM WEDNESDAY LAST ON ACCOUNT OF THE STORM.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large assortment of English and Swiss watches, being part of the stock of one of our largest importing houses, consisting in part of hunting and open cased English patent levers, with all the late improvements, made by Joseph Johnson, Evans, Cooper, Massey, and other celebrated makers; hunting and open case patent and detached levers duplex and chronometer watches, by the best Swiss makers, all in 18 carat gold cases; also, a splendid assortment of ladies' watches in various styles. The goods are now on exhibition, and will be peremptorily sold, by order of B. M. JUDSON, Receiver.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, one large safe, entirely new, Wilder's patent, and one of Herring's patent safes; also, one large upright black walnut desk. To be positively sold without reserve.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 160 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and a regular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, in the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, now held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper use, repair, operating and managing of the said railroad then owned, or the after acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

DECEMBER 15, 1860.

PORTER & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF OVER $12,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY (Saturday) at 11 o'clock, all the contents of the residence No. 220 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., consisting of fine velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin Turkish easy and reception chairs, centre and side tables, mirrors, clocks, etageres, lace and brocatelle curtains, dining and tea tables, elegant china ware and glass ware, rich silver-ware, ivory and silver cutlery, together with a large variety of superior bedroom furniture, in rosewood and mahogany beds and bedding, hair mattresses, ingrain carpets, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Sale commences at 11 o'clock precisely. N. B.—The above elegant residence for sale at a great bargain. Terms easy. Apply to the owner on the premises.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 19, AT their salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, Administrator's sale of household furniture and oil paintings, belonging to the estate of the late John Spooner, consisting of rich parlor suites in brocatel, velvet, satin, damask &c.; dining room and chamber furniture, mirrors, etageres, wardrobes, extension dining tables, carpets, crockery, vases, beds, bedding, &c. Also, 50 oil-paintings in frames, some very choice, among which may be found "The Artist contemplating Voltaire;" "Le Mimuet," by Watteau; "Depart pour le Bal" and the "Retour du Bal," by Natoire; "The Repos dans le Parc," by Watteau; Marines, &c., by celebrated French artists, Fragonard, Cazal, Greuze, Bertram, and others. The above sale is by order of ROBERT BELL, Administrator.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at sales-rooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of a large assortment of rosewood parlor suites, sofas, centre tables, sideboards, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, curtains, mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, mattresses, feather beds, blankets, comforters, kitchen ware, cutlery, &c.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, North-west and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh, and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, from 26th-st.; 9 A. M., Express Mail Train from Tryon-row; 10:25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th st. depôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville from 26th-st. depôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. depôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations from White-st. depôt. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st depôt; 11:45 P.M., (Wednesdays and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. depôt. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany, 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P.M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:15, 7:35 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked for Way Stations at 26th-st. Station only.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 6 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars) 9:45 P. M.	10:5 P. M. (Sunday included)
Poughkeepsie train 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.,
Peekskill train 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:20 and 3:30 P. M.	3:45 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M and 3:30 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Suffern at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 8:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Suffern at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M. connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M. fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NEMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all the intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c. &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 2d-av and 35th-st. CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits From one dollar to one thousand dollars.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 23 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES, NEW ISSUE. FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT. By TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

LOAN FOR $500,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller by virtue of the Act, Chapter 216, Laws of 1860, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of State stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1868. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are for such as in his opinion are not advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund" and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The loan will be required to be paid on the 29th day of January instant, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of February next, and the holders of the Stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of stock issued to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable 1st of March, 1861, will be received in payment or bid for the above loan; or will be redeemed at any subsequent period before due on presentation at the Manhattan Company, with the payment of the accruing interest on the same up to the date of redemption. Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, Jan. 16, 1861.

ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEVADA WATER COMPANY.—The amount of the capital of the Company is five hundred thousand dollars, and has all been paid in.

The Company is entirely clear of debt.

NEW-YORK, January 1, 1860

A. POTTER, President.
WM. M. EDDY,
N. DENEL,
J. M. LATIMER,
H. C. GARDINER,
} Trustees.

City and County of New-York ss.—A. Z. Huggins being duly sworn, says that he is the Secretary of the Company named in the above report, and that the facts stated in said report are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

A. Z. HUGGINS, Secretary.

Sworn to before me, this 18th day of January, 1861.

W. MCDERMOTT, Notary Public.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1861.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COCKINGALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley place.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1861.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, for per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M. D. A. CUSHMAN, President.

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months from 4,710 depositors, $3,36 108 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVING.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents on the 14th DAY of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5. May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

G. S. CHAPI, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY

By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.

BOSTON, 12m., 2d, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
ROBERT RAY,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	PHILIP HOFFMAN,
JOHN D. JONES,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WM. S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President.

ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President,
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

CITY OF WHEELING BONDS.—HOLDERS of the above Bonds, issued to the Marietta and Cincinnati Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Hempfield Railroad Companies, are notified that the new Bonds of that City, under the terms of the proposed arrangement, are now in the hands of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., to be exchanged for the old Bonds; the arrears of interest, under the terms of the agreement, will be paid in money. Holders are requested to give the matter attention.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT LAW, No. 59 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 430 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., on MONDAY, 21st instant. Polls will open at 12 and close at 1 P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks.

J. WALTER WOOD, (lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.) HENRY REDMOND.

No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DELANO Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company will hold an election for seven Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 64 Water-st. between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock of TUESDAY, Jan. 22. By order of the President. HENRY HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DAMASCUS STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.—No. 71 John-st., New-York. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the choice of nine trustees and other business, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. Per order.

T. CHURCHILL, Treasurer.

WANTED—KNICKERBOCKER ICE, CITIZENS' Insurance Great Western Marine Insurance Stock and Scrip of 1857. By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 63 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. The transfer books will be closed until the 16th inst.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 22 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on the 12th inst.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —DIVIDEND.—January 8, 1861.—An interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.

HENRY F. FREEMAN, Secretary.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE of real estate at 7 per cent. for a term of years, from May 15 ensuing. WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton-st.

DIVIDENDS.

36TH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on demand.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

FOURTH DIVIDEND. BEAVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable to its Stockholders on demand.

JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND STS.—January interest, 1861.—Dividend Notice.—The Board of Trustees have directed interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over $500 that may be entitled thereto five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

The Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A Half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the past six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer. Transfer Books will close on the 21st inst. to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 176 Chatham-square, cor. Mott-st

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent payable to the stockholders on and after 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the 1st February. By order

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., Jan. 9, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two Dollars per share, payable to the stockholders on and after the 21st inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

G. S. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE MINING CO., No. 65 Wall-street.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a Dividend of Two and One-half Dollars per share upon the business of the year 1860, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st January, 1861.

By order. GEO. M. KNEVITT, Sec'y.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent upon the Capital Stock; also an Interest Dividend to date, on Scrip, payable on demand. C. F. BLODGET, Sec.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway; Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

New-York, Jan. 7, 1861. THOS. F. JEREMIAH, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot, to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	NIAGARA Capt. Andersen.
Capt. E. M. Hockley.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, Jan. 30.

NIAGARA Moodie leaves Boston Wednesday Feb. 6.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday Feb. 13.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE, ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d, THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATUEDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail March 2d.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:

BUNTSVILLE, SATURDAY, Jan. 19.
MONTEZUMA, TUESDAY, Jan. 21.
MONTGOMERY (WINSLOW), Jan. 22.
R. R. CUYLER, THURSDAY, Jan. 24.
MOUNT VERNON, SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets for sale to New-Orleans, $90 75; Mobile, $85; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $81; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $31; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West, and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, SAIL WEDNESDAY.—The first-class steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $90 75; Mobile, $85; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $81; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $31; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, 25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No 13 Broadway.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. JAS. KEARNY, will succeed.

Agents, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York. JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock M., FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, Taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN, At the following rates: First cabin, $100; second cabin, $80; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to GILPCKE, KNUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 82 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Dec. 11
TUESDAY	Jan. 8
TUESDAY	Feb. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:

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THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

man, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian and Slidell—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Colamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wigfall, Wilkinson and Wilson—24.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up and made the special order for 1 P. M. on Tuesday.

The bill to authorize a loan, to fix the duty on imports, and relative to the outstanding Treasury notes was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. CAMERON, it was made the special order for 1 P. M. on Wednesday.

The Kansas bill, the special order, was then taken up.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.) said we ought to admit Kansas into the Union, as two-thirds of the new States of the Union had been admitted with a less population than Kansas has now. I will do nothing to procrastinate the passage of the bill.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.)—I have visited Kansas, and found the condition of society and agriculture there far advanced. The people had framed a civil government, against which I did not hear one word of objection in the whole Territory.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,)—The boundaries I propose for Kansas are simple and commodious. It is very extraordinary she should apply for admission as a State at this particular time. Some time ago her people sent in a petition here asking for means of subsistence.

Mr. DOUGLAS—So far as the people of Kansas are concerned there is no inconvenience or impropriety in the boundaries, but there may be in regard to the boundary of the Territory of Nebraska. No inconvenience is felt by the people living within the present limits of the boundaries of Kansas.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,)—Kansas has now a population beyond what is required for her admission. There is now a proposition to dismember Nebraska!

The question on Mr. GREEN'S amendment, changing the boundary was lost by yeas, 23; nays, 31.

Mr. GREEN moved to amend the first section of the Kansas bill by striking out the words "beginning at a point on the western boundary of Missouri where the 37th parallel, North latitude, crosses the same, thence west on said parallel to the 25th meridian of longitude west from Washington, thence north of said meridian to the 40th parallel of latitude, thence east of said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri, thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning," and in lieu thereof insert the following: "Beginning in the main channel of the north fork of the Platte River, at a point where the 25th meridian of longitude west from Washington crosses the same, thence down and along the main channel of the Platte to the Missouri River, thence south along said river and the western boundary of the State of Missouri to the northern boundary of the Cherokee neutral land, thence west along the said northern boundary and the northern boundary of the Osage lands, and the proclamation of the same to the 25th meridian of longitude west from Washington, thence north on said meridian to the place of beginning."

Mr. GREEN called for a vote on the amendment, which resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bragg, Bright, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Slidell and Wigfall.—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bigler, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Latham, Morrill, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson.—31.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) rose to propose an amendment when Mr. BIGLER called the attention of the Senate to the fact of its being 2 o'clock, the hour when the Senate in Executive session agreed to go into Executive session to-day.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) in the Chair, ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the galleries and lobbies.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 18.

Mr. MOORE, of Kentucky, (Am.,) rising to a personal explanation, said if Mr. ADRAIN'S resolution heretofore adopted, had simply indorsed the conduct of Major ANDERSON, he would have voted for it. But he could not receive the permission of his mind to vote for the remainder of the resolution, and to say by so doing he would indorse every act which the President might regard as his constitutional duty in carrying out the laws, and preserving the Union. While he was for the Union, believing he thus represented the people of Kentucky, he thought duty required us to pause, before we peril the whole Union, and bring on a general conflict and intestine war. He did not believe in the right of a State to secede. He regarded this as the greatest heterodoxy ever advocated by any party. But, while he said this, all must recognize the right of revolution for the resistance of oppression on one side, to secure freedom on the other. He did not believe the time has arrived to resort to this means of redress, and precipitate so dreadful a catastrophe. He did not believe the present was the proper time to send reinforcements to South Carolina and other Southern States. We should hesitate and endeavor to get back by peace what might be considered necessary to secure by force. He would not have made this explanation if it were not for the fact that he had received letters questioning or disapproving his course for voting against Mr. ADRAIN'S resolution. He repeated that he fully indorsed Major ANDERSON'S conduct, but was unwilling in advance to indorse the conduct of the Administration.

Mr. SCOTT, of California, (Dem.,) rising to a question of privilege, said that Capt. DARLING, the Assistant Doorkeeper, had ejected from the floor a visiting gentleman, who was admitted on the Democratic side of the House, and requested him to leave, on the ground that it was contrary to the rules. Looking to the Republican side, he (Mr. SCOTT) saw there one who was not a member, yet he was allowed to remain. This showed a disgusting partiality and prejudice, and unless this conduct should be rebuked, he should move for the expulsion of Mr. DARLING, as the Assistant Doorkeeper. He was not worthy the place he held.

The Speaker said the Doorkeeper should enforce the rules without partiality, and so far as the Chair was concerned he should insist upon that.

The House considered private bills.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Army Bill.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said at a former period of the day he ineffectually sought to obtain the floor to present the petition of 10,000 citizens of Cincinnati, praying Congress to pass the CRITTENDEN compromise. He could not have a better introduction and one more grateful to himself than the evidence of a sincere desire and determined purpose of those who honored him with a seat here to settle the pending troubles by conciliation and a compromise of peace. They now had under consideration the Army bill. Pertinent to this was another subject, viz: the bill introduced by Mr. BINGHAM for the collection of the revenue at Charleston harbor. He referred to the provisions of the bill, authorizing the President, in his discretion, to collect the revenue, by establishing the custom-house on shipboard, the collector to seize and detain any vessel until the duties on the cargo are paid, and, in order to execute this duty, the army and navy may be employed, &c. He commented on the extraordinary and dangerous power conferred on a subordinate officer of the customs, it being given without limitation and control. The bill was not universal in its application, but was intended only to apply to South Carolina, in the discretion of the President. It plainly, palpably contravened the Constitution, which provides that no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another. He would not debate whether there was legal or sufficient cause for secession. Certain Southern States have committed the act, with a unanimity without parallel in the history of revolution. He said if this bill be passed, not a dollar, would be collected at Charleston. If an army could maintain the Union, half a million of men would spring up in a single night. If money would keep it together, the soil would leap with joy to produce its golden harvest. If blood, old and young men would yield it like streams which water their soil. But neither blood nor money will save the Union. Justice, reason and peace may. What force can compel a State to do what is required to be done by legislation? The whole scheme of coercion is impracticable, and contrary to the genius and spirit of the Constitution. The Southern States are prepared to resist, and when armed men come together there is war. The enforcement of the laws against the seceding States is coercion, and coercion is war. If the South say they have grievances, redress them and calm their agitation and irritation. Remember these men who thus come to us are bone of your bone. They are your brethren and fellow-citizens. You may grant what they desire without losing your character and self-respect. He begged them in God's name to do it. Give peace instead of discord. Maintain the Government, and preserve this great confederated empire. His voice to-day was for conciliation and compromise, and in this he echoed the voice of those whom he represents. If you will not grant this, in God's name let the disaffected States depart in peace. If the Southern States cannot be conciliated—if we cannot grant them what they desire—if they must leave the paternal mansion—he would signalize their departure with acts of kindness. If, in the vicissitude of national existence, it should prove necessary for us to again come together, there should be no pride to be humbled, and he would welcome them back to the place they should occupy.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.)—I have listened with attention to the eloquent speech by my colleague, and I cordially approve of his appeal for peace, harmony and conciliation. But, in my judgment, he directs his remarks to the wrong side of the House. He begs us not to attempt to coerce a Sovereign State, he declares that if the army will be used to conquer a state, to compel her to be represented here, to maintain the Courts and Post-offices within her limits, to burn her cities, or desolate her fields, he may dismiss his fears. No such policy can be adopted by any Administration. Every State is a part of this Union of States, and it is the duty of the Government to protect each State, but it has a higher duty, that is to protect itself. The people of the United States form a Government supreme among the powers delegated to it; it is provided with ample authority to protect itself against foreign or domestic enemies; it has the exclusive right to collect duties on imports; it is the exclusive owner of forts, arsenals, navy-yards, vessels and munitions of war; it has a flag the symbol of its nationality, the emblem of its power and determination to protect, as those who may of right gather under its folds. How then stands the case? Have the United States sacked a city, invaded a State, or assumed the post and majesty of a conqueror towards a subjugated State? Has any community been overawed by military power? Has any man's rights been invaded? Who asserts it? The only people who have been oppressed by military or civil power are those of a distant Territory. Why, then, do you fear a State will be coerced? Let us see: The people of the State of South Carolina have seized the Custom-house in the City of Charleston and closed that port, thus preventing the United States Government from asserting its conceded and exclusive power to collect its revenue from imports. They have taken by force the money in the Treasury of the United States and applied it to their own use. They have seized the arms and munitions of war of the United States, deposited in arsenals within the conceded exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and turned them against the Army of the United States. They have seized a revenue cutter, the property of the United States. They have seized a loyal citizen of the United States while in the discharge of his conceded duty, and have imprisoned him and threatened his life for discharging his plain duty, calling it treason to the State of South Carolina. They take citizens of the different States rightfully and peacefully attending to their business in South Carolina, insult them, inflict the most degrading indignities upon them, and then forcibly expel them. They raise a military force of cavalry and infantry with the avowed purpose of expelling, or, to use their chosen word, "coercing" the United States from the forts, arsenals and other property, still in the possession of the United States. When Major ANDERSON, for the safety of his small force, moved it from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, they seized Fort Moultrie, Fort Pinckney and other property. More recently, they fired upon a vessel in the employ of the United States, conveying reinforcements and provisions to our troops. In this act of war they used the cannon and munitions of war paid for out of our treasury. The forts ceded by the State of South Carolina to the United States were used to expel a vessel of the United States in pursuit of its lawful commerce. When the Star Spangled Banner was hoisted to the masthead as a sign of nationality, appealing to all the patriotic recollections that cluster around it, your flag, my flag, the flag of Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Massachusetts, the flag of every State and of the whole Union, the rustle of whose folds has so often excited the pride and patriotic ardor of Americans in every part of the habitable globe, that flag long for the protection of unarmed vessels was fired upon and dishonored by citizens of the United States, and therefore an act of treason was applauded by the officers and citizens of the State of South Carolina, and perhaps by those of other States. The same lawless violence has broken out in other portions of our country, and forts, arsenals, navy-yards and vessels of war intrusted without defence to the patriotism of the people, have, upon one pretext or another, been seized and are now held by lawless force. Upon the recommendation of Members of Congress Fort Pulaski was seized by troops under an order from the Governor of Georgia. The other day the Secretary of the Navy was notified that the Navy-Yard at Pensacola was taken by an armed force commanded by the Governor of Florida. Here is the dispatch:

"The Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Florida, with a Regiment of armed men at the gate, demanded the surrender of this Navy yard, having previously taken possession of one of the magazines. I surrendered the place, and struck my flag at 1½ o'clock P. M., this day.
JAN. 12, 1861"

We are told that cannon are planted on the banks of the Mississippi, and that the commerce of that great river is to be impeded. Sir, I know very well the effect of such a movement upon the citizens of the Northwest. I agree with all my colleagues who have alluded to the subject that the waters of the Mississippi and all that floats upon it, must have a free passage to the sea, and yet our vessels are delayed, and we know not at what moment they may be subject to tribute and seized. Under these circumstances what is to be done? Must this Government submit to insult and indignity? Must it surrender its property, its flag, its nationality? Do you, gentlemen from Virginia, whose great statesmen have had so large a share in laying its foundation, desire to see it thus dishonored? Are you ready to join excited men, who will not listen to reason; who even spurn your patriotism as timidity; who reject your counsels, and would drag you, as the unwilling victims at the heels of their car of Juggernaut, crushing under its weight all hope of civil liberty, or access for ages yet to come,—are you aroused into madness at a political defeat? Sir, it was but the other day I was told by a distinguished citizen of an absolute monarchy, who mourned the approaching fall of our Republic, that it would at least do one good: it would stop the struggle in Europe for free institutions. It is true. If this Government cannot survive a constitutional election; if it cannot defend its property or protect its flag; if it crumbles before the first sign of disaffection, what hope is there for free institutions in countries where kings, nobles, marshals, military institutions and laws of primogeniture have existed for ages. Sir, when the love of liberty has inspired in modern times the masses of any people to demand the right of self-government, they are pointed to the French Revolution of 1789; they are pointed to South America, whose changing Republics rise and disappear, so that not ten men in this House can now tell me their names; they are pointed to Mexico! God forbid that they shall ever adorn their infernal logic by adding the example of a disrupted Union here! It is said with the license of poetry that

"Freedom shrieked as Kosciusko fell."

She will die with the death of this Republic. I appeal to you, gentlemen of the Border Slave States, to arrest the tide that, but for you will, in a few days, place us in hostile array with each other. If not, I see nothing before us but a fatal civil war. I do not threaten it, for I dread it, not for personal reasons, for you and I are but atoms in the storm, but all history teaches us that no free government can be disrupted or overthrown without that disruption being followed in the end by military despotism. The man may now live who will be the NAPOLEON of this country. If your people will not sustain and support this Government in maintaining its public property in the seceding States, then it must fall. It in spite of you, or perish in the attempt. Why should you oppose it? Does not your blood boil with indignation when you read daily in the papers of Government property seized, of forts taken, of vessels fired into? Are they not yours as well as mine? Is it not your flag that is dishonored? Has the feeling of sectionalism become stronger than the love to the country? Sir, I do not believe it. For the moment, under the smart of imaginary wrongs, under the disappointment of a political defeat, your people may be hurried into acts of madness; but when the returning reason comes woe be to those who have led them astray. Then a single wave of the Star-Spangled Banner will silence the miserable party cries with which you have misled them. Let us not be misled by words. I repeat, the question is not whether the United States will coerce a State, but whether a State shall coerce the Government; whether the noble fabric devised by our fathers shall fall without a blow. I appeal to the Representatives from Southern States—I appeal the old spirit which gathered together on the same battle-field, as comrades and friends, the sons of each of the States, whether we shall allow our common flag to be dishonored, our common property to be seized, our country to be disgraced. If that sad period of our history has arrived when this Government is to be broken up, let us at least preserve its property until the hostile sections, and not insignificant mobs, shall decree its overthrow. Let us not dishonor their memories by basely surrendering that for which they fought seven years, and organized after four years of anarchy. I had fondly hoped that, in the midst of our difficulties, the Representatives from every State would demand that at all hazards the property of the United States should be protected from violence, and the flag of the United States saved from dishonor. I was surprised, the other day, that so many voted against the resolution approving the conduct of Major ANDERSON, and refused to support the President in his determination to maintain that fearless officer in his present position, and in all constitutional measures to enforce the laws and preserve the Union. I can join heartily with all those who made that pledge, whatever else they may think or believe about the question that divides our people. If we can stand by each other; if our constituents will stand by us in that emphatic declaration, I do believe that the good ship which has borne us thus far on a prosperous voyage will outlive the storm. But, Sir, if we yield too far to the fury of the waves; if we now surrender without resistance the forts, arsenals, dockyards and other property of the Government, we only demonstrate that we are not fit for the duties assigned us; and, if our names survive our lives, they will only be recorded as those of a degenerate race who had not the manhood to preserve that their fathers won. It is, therefore, due to you, Sir, to all our fellow-members, to our countrymen North and South, to say that in voting for the army bill I vote with the expectation that it will be used in protecting the acknowledged property of the United States, in recovering that which has been unlawfully taken, and in maintaining the Union. It may be said that the gravity of the events that surround us, demand a greater force than is provided by this bill. The regular Army is a mere skeleton. The present force will scarcely defend our frontier from Indian incursions. But it forms a nucleus capable of any reinforcement demanded by the exigencies of the times. I do not contemplate in any event hostile invasions of the soil of any State, unless demanded for the defence of the acknowledged property of the United States. It is the duty of the Government to suppress insurrection in a State, but in this event the military power can only be used in strict subordination to civil authority. If the civil authority refuse to call for such aid, or suppress the Courts, the military power cannot intervene. If the courts are closed the duties of postmasters cannot be enforced or the mails protected, and therefore the postal service must necessarily be suspended. No doubt this measure will soon be adopted. If the revenue is refused, or cannot be collected, then goods cannot be imported, and ports must be closed. If a State shall, in violation of the Constitution, undertake to regulate commerce, then her commerce must be suspended. No doubt other measures can be devised that will preserve the peace of the country until the people of the States may confer in a constitutional way, unless one or more of the seceding States shall, by military force, shed the blood of their fellow-citizens, or refuse to the proper authorities the acknowledged property of the United States. I know that all the gentlemen around me must deeply deplore a civil war, especially if that war shall involve the fate of this Capital, and the disruption of the Government. No man, with a heart to restore, or a heart to feel, can contemplate the inevitable results of such a war, without the most earnest desire to avert it. It is our duty, as members of this House—it is the duty of Congress—and I am happy to say it is now the acknowledged duty of the President as it is of the incoming Administration, to use forbearance to the extremist point. Let not physical force be arrayed in civil war until the last hope of peace and conciliation has been exhausted. Then let each branch of the Government, acting in concert with each other, perform their respective duties though the heavens fall. What can we do for peace and conciliation? I anticipate your reply. You say, "Let us compromise—yield what we demand of you. Let us compromise, and we will preserve the Union and civil war will be averted." This I know is the earnest appeal of patriotic men in the Southern States, who would gladly give their lives to stop the march of treason in those States. How useless it is to talk about compromise, concession, conciliation, adjustment, when if everything was conceded the integrity of the Government may be broken up by a majority of a single State. If we hold this Union and all the rights it secures to us, and all the hopes we base upon it, upon the whim or will of a single State, then, indeed, it is the weakest Government ever devised by man. If a single State may destroy our nationality, then indeed, is the wisdom of our fathers the wisdom of babes. We can no longer talk about the weakness of the old Confederacy or the anarchy of Mexico. Sir, we owe it as the most sacred of duties to put down this heresy. If it now fortifies itself by sectional animosities—if it rises from paltry rebellion to sectional and civil war—still it must and will be met with determined resistance. Upon this I am glad to say the people of Ohio are united, if the unanimous voice of the Legislature of that State is a true indication. Again I say what is the use of concession and compromise, when, if we yield everything you demand, you cannot say to us, "it will save us from disunion or war?" Are we not in danger of quarreling about terms of conciliation, when traitors are overthrowing the Government we wish to preserve? Are we not dividing ourselves for their benefit? What will satisfy South Carolina and Florida and Mississippi and Alabama? They want disunion, and not compromise or conciliation. The Democratic Party would not agree to their terms, and they seceded from the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions. Is it likely that we will yield what our Northern Democratic friends could not yield? We on this side of the House might properly say that we have done nothing to impair any constitutional right, and we propose to do nothing to infringe yours. We have succeeded in a Constitutional way in electing a President of the United States. All that we ask is that he may be inaugurated in peace, and may develop his policy in the usual manner. We can add that this is the demand of all our people, not only of those who voted for Mr. LINCOLN, but of every loyal citizen. You tell us that your people are excited and alarmed, and that they apprehend that an overwhelming Anti-Slavery element is about to be inaugurated in power that will directly or indirectly affect the constitutional rights of your States. Perhaps you will confess what you know to be true, that for political purposes in the struggle, partisans for the ascendancy of both parties in the South have united to fire the Southern minds against the hated Black Republicans of the North. Speeches have been distorted. Single sentences have been torn from context and made to deceive and mislead. GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, SEWARD, LINCOLN, and, latterly, DOUGLAS, have been twisted in a hated conglomeration, and used to excite your people. A philosophic opinion of Mr. SEWARD has been construed into a statement of a settled purpose to overthrow Slavery in the States, though in the very paragraph itself all idea of interference by the people of the Free States with Slavery in the States is expressly excluded. It is but a year since you inflamed your constituents because some of your fellow members recommended, without reading, a book written by one of your own citizens, containing obnoxious opinions about Slavery. Nearly all of you gave birth, vitality and victory to the Republican Party by adopting the policy you now join in condemning. Some of you broke down the only political organization that could compete with us, and thus gave us an easy victory. You have all contributed more or less in perverting the public mind as to our principles and purposes; but even the fanatics of Abolitionism have through which the Republican party has thus far advanced does not excuse us from doing all in our power to produce conciliation, harmony, peace, quiet and a fair and honest adjustment of all the difficulties that surround us. Let us see where we stand. Slavery is either the cause or is made the pretext for all our differences. The slavery of the African race is recognized in fifteen of the Southern States. It is prohibited in eighteen Northern States. Congress is the representative of the people of all these States. All States affirm that Congress has no power to abolish Slavery in any of the fifteen States, nor to establish it in either of the eighteen States, and that it has no right to interfere with that subject directly or indirectly in either of the States. So far we are agreed. At an early day of this session, I was surprised at the request of a fellow-member from a Southern State that we should insist as an amendment to the Constitution that Congress shall never interfere with Slavery in the States. Why? Who claims such power? Its denial is in the platform of every political party, and in none more clearly stated than in the Chicago Platform. Every prominent politician has stated it as an axiom of American politics, but I was told there was such an apprehension in the Southern mind to remove which would tend to reconciliation. In other words, a constitutional amendment is wanted to convince the South that what has been so often stated to their people was not truly stated. Very well. Let the Constitution be so amended. Declare, in your own language, in the clearest manner, that each State shall make the change to modify its domestic institution in its own way. As a matter of convenience, I prefer such an amendment, as it will save us forever, I trust, from answering the oft-repeated assertion that we intend to interfere with Slavery in the States. In connection with this subject I can cordially approve the fourth proposition as stated by Mr. SEWARD; it is as follows: "I hold myself ready now as always heretofore, to vote for any properly-guarded laws, which shall be decreed necessary to prevent mutual invasions of States by citizens of other States, and punish those who shall aid and abet them." Fortunately in our history, we have had but two such invasions, both calamities to those who set them on foot. The one was the armed invasion of Kansas by citizens of Missouri; the other was the conspiracy and armed foray of JOHN BROWN on the soil of Virginia. These examples are not likely to encourage similar attempts, but whenever they occur, they should be promptly and severely punished. Our people in the North have the right to express their opinions about Slavery, to write, to speak them, and to preach them. Freedom of speech, freedom of the Press, and freedom of opinion are essential to the preservation of Republican institutions, and they never can be and never will be surrendered. Their convictions that Slavery is a social, moral and political evil are fixed and immutable. They are now shared by the great body of the civilized world. They are not likely to be weakened by time or reason, and surely they will not be weakened by threats of disunion. They have a right to their opinions. You have a right to yours. You can write them, speak them, and preach them. The providence of God will in due time and in his own way determine this difference of opinion. Opinions may freely be left to test their strength before the Great Arbitrator. We go a step further; we invite you in our midst; you can discuss your peculiar opinions and views in any town or city in the Northern States. It would be far better for you to invite a similar discussion of our citizens, rather than confess your weakness by mob violence, and excite alarm among your citizens and unfounded hopes among your slaves by misrepresentations. Your right to recapture fugitive slaves under the words "persons held to service" is not disputed by any considerable number of persons. By some it is held to be a right to be enforced wholly by State authority, but it is settled by a series of decisions, both in the Federal and State Courts, that it may be enforced by Congressional enactment. We insist that the present law upon that subject is unjust and unconstitutional in some of its provisions; and that it may be used to kidnap freemen as readily as recapture fugitive slaves; and that its practical effect is to excite resistance. It ought to be, and will be, modified, and the laws of the States to prevent abuses under it, will then fall, or be promptly repealed. Recently a complaint has been made that fugitives from justice have not been surrendered, and this grows out of the construction given to the clause of the Constitution providing for such surrender, or to those words, "Treason, felony or other crimes," that they include all prohibited offences by State law, or only crimes recognized by common law. The Governors of Kentucky and Ohio have limited those words to crimes at common law, but no doubt they would follow a legislative construction when given. Let us declare that the surrender shall be made for all offences committed in person within a State, and guard against constructive crimes or a constructive presence. If a citizen of Ohio enters within the jurisdiction of Kentucky, and violates her laws he should not escape from punishment by fleeing to Ohio, nor should a citizen of Kentucky so escape. Good neighborhood and community demand respect even for police regulations. Now, I think I have frankly come to the only real controversy between Northern and Southern States, and that is a territorial question. If I have evaded anything, I cannot mark it. It has been my purpose to meet every question fairly and frankly, whether it shall satisfy my political friends or adversaries, because I have always deemed it my duty as a representative of one hundred thousand freemen to express my convictions, whether I agree with them all or not. The only remaining question, then, is in regard to Slavery in the Territories—and as to Kansas, I trust she may this day be admitted. I understand the bill is now under consideration in the Senate. How can gentlemen without blushing for very shame say to us anything about Slavery in the Territories, when they stand a solid phalanx to prevent the admission of Kansas? When they attempted to admit her under the Lecompton Constitution they stood a solid column in favor of her admission; and now they stand in the Senate of the United States, and refuse her admission. How, I ask you, can you without blushing say anything to us about Slavery in the Territories, when you exclude a Sovereign State with an ample population, with a Constitution approved by the people, a State which has won her liberty by a baptism in blood, if you please to call it so; and there is now scarcely a Democrat, even in the Southern States, who will not admit here, that the course of the Administration, in regard to Kansas has been wrong from the foundation to the turret stone. In regard to the balance of the Territory North of 36°30', I believe that no sane man thinks after the experience we have had in Kansas, that Slavery is going into any Territory north of that line. Now, I believe it is yielded to, that Slavery may be prohibited in that Territory, and I know that Slavery will never be planted there. I care not if Congress; I care not if the Supreme Court should so decide, yet I know from the growth of the population, the census tells the tale, that Slavery cannot by any rule, by any law, or any decision, or by any act, be carried into territory north of 36° 30'; nor ought it. No man now claims that. This contest between Freedom and Slavery was fought in Kansas. We won the victory, and you ought to yield at once and gracefully. Victory was won two years ago and not at the last election. It was won then and you rebelled. You should have rebelled then, for I tell you the political power of Slavery was settled by that very controversy invoked by you. Now, in my judgment, if peace shall ever be restored, if harmony and quiet shall come to us again, they will be secured in all their constitutional rights. Their political power can never be set up to rule the Government of this country, as in time past.

The declaration of the Chicago platform is that freedom is the natural and normal condition of the Territories. It is now a part of our fundamental law, and, in part, of the Administration of the Government. There is a Territory west of Arkansas covered by treaty stipulations with the Indians. By our treaties with the Indian tribes, this Territory cannot be admitted as a State, nor included within the jurisdiction of a State, without violating our treaties with the Indians. It is, therefore, idle to talk about it. The only Territory, then, which remains, is the Territory bounded on the south by Mexico, on the north by Kansas and Utah, and on the west by California, containing about two hundred and seven thousand square miles—a narrow, thinly populated country. When you analyze all this controversy, the whole results in a contest about a Territory in which a turkey-buzzard would starve. Shall New-Mexico be Free or Slave? This is the question upon which this Government is to be disrupted, our flag dishonored, and upon which State after State goes out of the Union. The question is whether New-Mexico, with its Peons, its wild lands, its white half-breeds and Mexicans, and its mixed population, shall be free or slaveholding territory.

Mr. OTERO—Mr. Chairman, [laughter,] surely the gentleman will permit me to interrupt him.

Mr. SHERMAN—I cannot yield. I shall soon be through, and the gentleman will have an opportunity to reply.

Mr. OTERO—The gentleman must yield to a reply against so atrocious and so malicious a libel against the people I represent.

Mr. SHERMAN—The gentleman says I *must*, I say I *won't*. I will, however, say I wish no disrespect to the gentleman from New Mexico. I desired to speak frankly of the character of that population, of its sparseness, of the wildness of the soil, and to state that the quarrel about Slavery in reference to that Territory is a very small matter in my judgement. Now there are three propositions made in reference to that Territory. The first is to leave it alone. By the act organizing New-Mexico the people of that Territory have a right to form themselves into a State and to frame their institutions, if not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and to apply for admission into the Union, with or without Slavery, as their Constitution may approve. The same organic law provides that their Territorial Legislature may pass laws not inconsistent with the Constitution, but it provides also that the laws may be sent here for our approval, and if we disapprove of them, they shall not be laws. My colleague, Mr. BINGHAM, last session introduced a bill to wipe out some provisions of those laws. The Senate did not agree to the bill, and that Territory still stands, nominally, a slaveholding Territory, though I am told by the census, that there is one negro slave man there and eleven negro slave women, and a large number of Peons and others.

Mr. OTERO—The Peons are the gentldman's peers.

Mr. SHERMAN—The Peons, too, are the gentleman's peers, for they elected him, and they are made citizens of the United State, and are voters and they have sent my friend here. The next proposition is, that we shall admit New-Mexico as a State at once. She has one hundred and six thousand inhabitants, and it is proposed to admit her as a State; and, of course, that would allow her to frame, regulate, change add modify her own Constitution. I must confess it struck me favorably, and I gave my consent to it. There are serious objections to it, not in regard to Slavery, questions in regard to other questions which I might mention. I doubt very much whether their people want a State Government, and indeed, I think I may say that it is doubtful whether the people are able to pay the expenses of a State Government; and I can say, from the best information, that they don't desire a State Government, for that reason,—they prefer to remain in a territorial condition. Their popuulation is sparce and their settlements remote from each other, and under these circumstances the question of the admission of New-Mexico does not relate to the Slavery question, but to other questions; yet I am willing to stand by the declaration which I made to my constituents, and I will vote for the introduction of New-Mexico as a State, and thus settle the Slavery question forever, and that is the *ultima thule* to which I will go. We have another proposition, offered by a distinguished Senator from Kentucky—Mr. CRITTENDEN—and it has been variously modified I cannot vote for that proposition and I will state frankly the reason. In that proposition I find this clause, "in all territory South of said line of latitude, African Slavery is recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all the Departments of the Territorial Government during its continuance." This provision protecting Slavery in New-Mexico by Congressional enactment, is now in express terms to be extended to all territory hereafter to be acquired. Why, Sir, on a recent occasion I proposed to amend this section by providing that in future no territory should be acquired except by treaty requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of the States and that very act of acquisition should form it into a State. The gentlemen from the South voted against it, and they frankly confess they do not look to the extension of Slavery in New-Mexico, but look to future acquisition. I think we have had experience enough in this matter, and I trust in God that if the country hangs together we will have no more territory and that we may live in peace and quiet—but that I am opposed to the acquisition of territory *per se* but rather than have a family quarrel over a territory. Rather than have this quarrel between the North and South over again I would forego to the end of time the acquisition of a single Territory. I say, then, that I cannot vote for the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, simply because it protects the institution of Slavery in the Territory of New-Mexico. It takes away from Congress all power over the subject. It takes away from the people of the Territory all power over the subject. It makes this Government protect and uphold Slavery in that Territory. I believe that Slavery is a local institution, municipal in character, protected by State laws, having rights exclusively within those States, and having no rights beyond those States except the right to recapture fugitives who escape from service. Believing as I do that is the correct construction of the Constitution, I never will, whatever may be the consequences, vote for a proposition to establish, protect and uphold Slavery anywhere on God's earth, and in doing this I only use the language of the greatest statesman that Kentucky ever produced, and here I might end what I have to say. The proposition of the gentlemen from Teneessee, Mr. ETHERIDGE, modifies, to some extent, the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky; but even that does not meet the difficulty. It still leaves substantially the provisions of the Crittenden amendment, although he has engrafted upon it a provision against the future acquisition of territory. I could not, therefore, vote for it, and I would not, the other day, vote to suspend the rules to admit, for the reason that I will never vote to suspend the rules to admit a resolution, that I am not willing to vote for. Now, Mr. Chairman, I have gone over the whole field. I have given my views, speaking for no other man, frankly and earnestly as I will stand by them now and in the future. I have given you my opinion upon all these points. I tell you that this whole controversy was fought and won by us two years ago, and all you have to do now is to admit Kansas, that is the only act of power now need,—there let it stand. Let us live together like a band of brothers. If we cannot agree with you about Texas, why you do not agree with us! I know there has been a great deal of intemperance of language on this subject, but I ask if it has been upon our side? Has it not been used upon yours? If there have been harsh and bitter words used, I have not uttered them, that I know of. If I have, I beg every man's pardon, because I think that violent language, calculated to stir up excitement and agitation, ought not to be used in a deliberative assembly. I ask you if you have not sins to repent of, if we have? Let us be at peace. Let us go on with the administration of the Government kindly and harmoniously, hopefully trusting in that Providence of Almighty God, which has thus far guided and guarded until us this nation has become a marvel to the world. Why, Sir, when I was abroad a year or two ago, every one spoke of our national greatness and harmony. I remember that when I was in the Thames tunnel I heard the "Star Spangled Banner" played by a blind fiddler at the other end of the tunnel. How the blood leaped to my heart. Can we not go on in the same way in which we have gone on in the past. Why not let the Republican Administration be inaugurated in peace and quiet? Try it in the name of God. Are you cowards that you would flee flee from an apprehension? Stand by the old ship of State. Stand by your guns. Give the Republican Administration a fair chance. If it does not do right you will find thousands, aye, millions, in the Northern States who will stand by you. I believe it will do right. Give it a trial. That is all we ask, and which we will demand at all hazards.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.) received permission to make a few remarks explanatory and in vindication of the course of South Carolina, which he maintained, acted in good faith. She could have taken the forts, and had not, like the President, violated his plighted faith. Believing, as they did, that was the purpose of the Government to commence hostile measures against the South, the Governor of Georgia ordered the seizure of the forts at the mouth of the Savannah River as a peace measure. If Georgia does not secede she will return them. The South asks to resume her sovereignty and to part in peace. We will, he added, die in defence of our rights, which we claim we ought to enjoy.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, (Am.) noticing the remarks of Mr. SHERMAN expressed the belief that the South is approachable with reason, and earnestly appealed for conciliation. Let the people have time to speak. He would await the result with confidence and hope. If Georgia resolved to secede, it would do so prospectively, in order to give time to save the great structure of Government. He wished it borne in mind that he belonged not to the class of men who would dismember the Confederacy. He would as soon take a glass vessel and crush it to pieces to make a better one as to attempt to make a better Government by crushing the present into atoms. If Georgia shall proceed to the extremity of secession, he would ask her for her own sake to have the manliness after the act is done to refuse a reconstruction of the Government, and to stand out as an island alone. There would be dignity, if not safety, in such a step.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.)—Will you take the Platform of the Constitutional Union Party, which declares for the Union, Constitution and the enforcement of the laws?

Mr. HILL—I understood that platform well. I was one of the Committee to frame it.

Mr. DAWES—I suppose you will hold yourself to it.

Mr. HILL—Do you respect that platform?

Mr. DAWES—I respect, regard, and uphold every obligation of the Constitution, and every law passed under it.

Mr. HILL—I am glad to hear you say so. I hope you will administer a severe rebuke to the new Governor of Massachusetts, for not concurring in your views. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES—No State is more true to the Constitution and Union than that. What Governor?

Mr. HILL—I say the outgoing Governor (BANKS) is a better observer of the Constitution than his successor. In conclusion, he appealed to gentlemen to take Mr. CRITTENDEN'S compromise as a basis of settlement. He had listened with pleasure to Mr. SEWARD'S speech, because it was a modification of his former opinions. Let every man go to work and extinguish the flame now raging in the country.

Mr. HARDEMAN, of Georgia, (Am.,) would take the Union Constitutional Party platform as it is.

A VOICE—TO Mr. DAWES—Do you agree to that?

Mr. DAWES—I agree to every part of it. I want no better platform.

Mr. HARDEMAN said that platform recognizes the decision of the Supreme Court, and that the South have the right to carry their slaves into the common Territories. As one of the discharged soldiers, he was willing to take the Pelt and Everett platform as a basis of settlement of the difficulty.

After further proceedings, Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered an amendment that no forces author zed in the bill shall be used to subject any seceding States. He wanted the country to understand whether it was intended to make war on them or not.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said there could be no war unless the aggression come from the seceding States.

Mr. BURNETT'S amendment was rejected.

The Committee rose.

The Army bill was passed through the Committee, and the House adjourned.

CALL FOR A DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION IN NEW-YORK.

The following is the call for a State Convention of the Democracy, alluded to already in our telegraphic dispatches:

The alarming condition of our country, which is endangered at this time by contending factions, demands an effort by the Democratic Party to avert the threatened destruction of our